The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,600.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	38	0
including postage..... „	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town.. „	20	0
including postage ..... „	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town.. „	11	0
including postage ..... „	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „	6	0
including postage..... „	7	12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0	4
Back Numbers ..... „	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under		
First insertion .....Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto ..... „	2	8
Third Ditto ..... „	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions... „	0	3 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BUTCHER—March 16th, at his residence, Cadogan Road, Surbiton, Surrey, William Butcher, Esq., C. E., late of Bombay.

BENGAL.

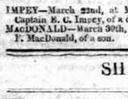
BIRTHS.

IMPEY—March 22nd, at Mount Aboo, Rajpootana, the wife of Captain E. C. Impey, of a daughter.

MACDONALD—March 30th, at Jaipoor Factory, Tirhoot, the wife of F. MacDonald, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abass, Lingah, Bushire, and Guzerak on the following dates:—

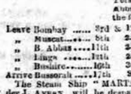
Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat	8th „ 22nd	„ Bushire	23rd 6th
„ B. Abbas	11th „ 25th	„ Lingah	27th 9th
„ Lingah	13th „ 28th	„ B. Abbas	29th 11th
„ Bunder	16th „ 31st	„ Muscat	2nd 12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th „ 31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd 13th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Avsan, will be despatched as above on 12th April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1st & 15	Leave Calcutta	1st & 15
„ Carwar	2 16	„ Beemlapatam	4 18
„ Mangalore	3 17	„ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Cannanore	4 18	„ Coconada	8 19
„ Calicut	4 18	„ Madras	9 23
„ Cochin	5 21	„ Negapatam	11 24
„ Tuticorin	7 21	„ Galle	14
„ Columbo	20	„ Columbo	17
„ Galle	7	„ Tuticorin	20
„ Negapatam	10 24	„ Cochin	23 29
„ Madras	12 27	„ Calicut	26 29
„ Coconada	15 29	„ Cannanore	28 1
„ Vizagapatam	15 30	„ Mangalore	28 1
„ Beemlapatam	16 30	„ Carwar	28 2
Arrive Calcutta	20 3	Arrive Bombay	29 4

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander PATTERSON, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Columbo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa	Mandwa.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	4 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

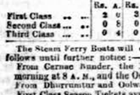
First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 90.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay.....Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin.....Dep.	Saturday.
Ratnagherry. „	Sunday.	Beypore..... „	Sunday.
Vingoria..... „	Monday.	Cannore..... „	Monday.
Goa..... „	Monday.	Tellicherry... „	Monday.
Carwar ..... „	Monday.	Cananore ... „	Monday.
Compta ..... „	Monday.	Margatore ... „	Tuesday.
Mangalore... „	Tuesday.	Compta ..... „	Wednesday.
Cannanore ... „	Wednesday.	Carwar ..... „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry ... „	Wednesday.	Goa ..... „	Wednesday.
Calicut ..... „	Wednesday.	Vingoria ... „	Thursday.
Beypore ..... „	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry . „	Thursday.
Cochin .....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 13th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register, A.1 14 years at Lloyds, James Bennatyne, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 16th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "SAM MENDEL," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Murdock will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND AND Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Sam Mendel*.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held in the Office of the Association, No. 81, Bazaar Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'Clock P. M., for the transaction of the following Business:—

To receive the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1866 and the Directors' Report.

To elect Two Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation.

To consider the position and prospects of the Company.

By order of the Board,
SORABJI SHAPURJI, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th April 1867.

N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from 9th to 29th instant inclusive.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Old Sores, Wounds and Ulcers—The readiness with which Holloway's unguent removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics explains their irresistible influence in healing old sores, bad wounds, and indolent ulcers. To insure the desired effect, the skin surrounding the diseased part should be fomented, dried, and immediately well rubbed with the Ointment. This will give purity to the foul blood, and strength to the weakened nerves—the only conditions necessary for the cure of all those hideous ulcerations which render life almost intolerable. No sooner is this Ointment's protective power exerted than the destructive process ceases and the constructive business begins—new, healthy growths appear, to fill up the lately painful, excavated pit.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained in *Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 19, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nadia* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satics, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napolian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—Cash.

ON and after the 15th instant, Six Sets of GOVERNMENT QUARTERS will be available at Matheran. They are plainly furnished, but Occupants must bring their own House Linen—cooking and servants.

The following is the Scale of Charges for each Set:—

Subaltern	15 Rupees per Month.
Captain	25 „ „
Field Officer	45 „ „
Non Military	60 „ „

Preference of Occupancy will be given to Sick Officers.

Further information may be obtained from the Superintendent to whom all applications should be address-d.

JOHN LUMSDAINE, Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, Matheran, 3rd April 1867.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that a first distribution of the assets of the above Association, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share will be made at the Office of the Association, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY 10th instant, and after that date up to 1st May next. All sums not applied for by the latter date will be reserved for the next distribution. This arrangement is adopted with a view to reducing the expenses of the Establishment as much and as speedily as possible. Shareholders will be required to produce the certificates for their shares on applying for payment.

JOHN SMITH,
Bombay, 6th April, 1867. Liquidator.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a very important reduction of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacturer of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the only Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
74, King William Street, London, E.C.

ESTATE OF RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Estate will be held, at the Office of Messrs. Remington & Co., in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, at 4 P. M., when the Arbitrators will submit a Report of their proceedings, and of the prospects of the Liquidation under the Deed of arrangement, and the Creditors will be requested to decide upon the future action to be taken, as regards the final distribution of assets, and adjustment of the Estate. F. A. SPENCER,

Bombay, 5th April 1867. Manager to the Arbitrators.

NOTICE.—The Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, hereby gives Notice, that on and after MONDAY the 8th of April instant, he will be prepared to supply the Shipping in Port with WATER, at the rate of Rupee 1 per Ton of 250 Gallons.

Further particulars may be had upon application at his Office. J. EVERARD PRYCE,

Act. Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

In the Press
A COLLECTION
OF ALL THE
SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES
DELIVERED BY
H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS,
From 1862 down to the present day.

☞ Subscribers' names registered at the *Bombay City Press*, 51 Kalbadevie.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—The Public are informed that ANNUALS and PERENNIALS are for SALE at the VICTORIA GARDENS at ONE RUPEE a Pot.

Cheaper Sorts at one Rupee each.

Common Annuals at 3 Rupees a dozen, and Roots, without pots, of Petunia and Coreopsis at one Rupee a dozen.

Detailed Lists may be seen either at the Gardens, or at the Office, Town Hall.

F. BROUGHTON, Surgeon Major,
Offg. Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 18th Feb. 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857 and of the BOMBAY CONTRACT & BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 10th day of April next to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to Messrs. John Beattie and Henry Gamble, the Official Liquidators of the said Company at their Office in Rampart Row, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such Notice; or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved. MONDAY the 29th day of April next, at half-past ten o'Clock in the forenoon at the Court House is appointed by the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 18th day of March, 1867. CRAWFORD & HURRELL,

Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Liquidators in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 16th day of April at 3 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. That the Liquidators of this Company be, and they are hereby authorized to accept a proposal of compromise made by the Liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, on the following terms, viz.:—

The account of the Company with the Bank to be taken as at the date of suspension of the Bank, viz., Rs. 89,82,467-10-3. The Liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation shall be at liberty to make over to the Liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company, 1,000 Shares in the Bombay Reclamation Company, and shall pay Rs. 1,750 per Share or in that proportion, to all the remaining Shareholders.

The said sum of Rs. 1,750 to be paid in full within six months in priority to all other Creditors of the Bank excepting to such Creditors as are willing to accept a compromise of 8 Annas in the Rupee, who will rank "pari passu" with the Company, and all the Assets of the Bank shall be charged with such preference payment accordingly.

Upon the Shares being handed over to the Company by the Bank, all liability of the Bank or its Nominees shall absolutely cease and determine.

2. That the Liquidators be authorized to carry out the above Compromise either intact or with such modification as to them may seem proper.

3. That all powers to Compromise referred to in Section 174 of Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India be hereby conferred on the Liquidators.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited.

Bombay, 6th April 1867.

WITH reference to the above NOTICE SHAREHOLDERS in the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED) are hereby informed that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING advertised for TUESDAY the 9th April will not be held.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th April 1867.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ea.	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „		3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „		3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „		4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „		4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... „		6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... „		7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ..... „		8 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.		2 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ...	...	Per doz....	6 7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars			6 7
BADHAM'S Indian and Dur Collars			6 7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars			6 7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do 2 ft. 9 in.....	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	39	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways.....	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags.....	27	0
BADHAM'S for Railway Rug	16 to 20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug.....	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MONEY ORDER Offices will be opened at the undermentioned Treasuries:—

Kolapore.....15 April.
Mahableshwur.....

NOTICE is also given that MONEY ORDERS can be granted by the Chief Office at Bombay upon the following Agents in the Mysore and Canara Districts.

MYSORE CIRCLE.

Bangalore, Colar, Toomkoor, Mysore, Hassan, Shemoga, Chickmugloor, and Chittledroog.

BERAR CIRCLE.

Akolah, Hydrabad (Deccan), Mehkur, Oomrsotee, and Woon.

EDW. W. S. LOGIN, Controller.

Controller Money Order Office, Bombay, 8th April 1867.

MESSRS. BARNES & Co., Purveyors to the P. & O. Co. &c., respectfully inform their Customers that they have appointed G. B GLADDING, their Agent in Bombay, and that orders for Goods and Remittances will be received by him.

Mofussil Residents are particularly informed that no Commission will be charged for landing, clearing, and forwarding their Goods.

Messrs. BARNES & Co., preserve and ship Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Potted Meat, Game and Fish, Soup, Sausages, Jam, bottled Fruits, Pickles and every description of Oilmen's Stores. G. B. GLADDING.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOLL & Co. have always in stock a large and varied assorted of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Gaiters, &c.

All orders promptly executed.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next doors to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

NOTICE.—THE PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).—The next ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and transacting any other business that may then be brought forward.

The following Resolutions which have been approved by the Board of Directors, will then be moved:—

That Clause 20 of the Articles of Association be altered by expunging the words "who is indebted to the Company" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "of the Transferree is not approved by the Directors."

That Clause 25 of the Articles of Association be altered by expunging the words "Rupees Two" and investing in lieu thereof, the words "Eight annas per share."

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th March, 1867.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 27, Meadow Street, at 1 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 12th April, 1867, to pass the following special resolutions:—

That the words the qualification of a Director shall be the "Ownership of five shares or more of which he must have been the registered proprietor for three Months at least previously" be cancelled, and the following inserted in their stead—"the qualification of a Director shall be the ownership of two shares or more of which he must have been the registered proprietor for one Month at least previously."

That Clause XCII. of the Articles of Association intimating that "Shareholders are to pay 9 per cent. interest on Calls in arrear" be cancelled, and the following inserted in lieu thereof "That the minimum Interest on Calls in arrear is to be 9 per cent., but higher rates may be charged at the discretion of the Directors."

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, 25th March, 1867.

ARCHBISHOP STEINS' MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed, if the subscriptions admit of it, to present to ARCHBISHOP STEINS, a personal testimonial, and to commemorate his name by laying the foundation of the proposed Catholic College on the Esplanade, which is to be called "ARCHBISHOP STEINS' COLLEGE."

Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank, to the credit of *Dr. R. A. DALLAS* and J. P. GREEN, Esq.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

VALUABLE RECENT AND STANDARD WORKS NOW FOR SALE.

Eastwick's Interlinear Translation of Baital Pachisi	Rs. 10	8
Gray's Anatomy	18	12
Quain's Anatomy 3 vols. new edition.....	21	0
Ferguson's History of Architecture vols. 2	32	0
Hamby's Operations of War Explained and Illustrated	21	0
Lefroy's Hand Book of Field Service 1867.....	5	0
Robbins Cavalry Catechism.....	3	12
Haydns Dictionary of Dates.....	18	8
Buckle's History of Civilization 2 vols.....	26	4
Carlyle's Frederick the Great, 6 vols. 8vo. cloth.....	75	0
Wood's Natural History 3 vols. royal 8vo	39	0
London Labour and the London Poor. 3vols.....	10	8
Hume's History of England by Smith	5	4
Bourne's Hand Book of the Steam Engine	6	0
„ Catechism of do. do.	6	0
Lyell's Principle, of Geology, new edition vol. 1 ...	12	0
Gilbert on Banking 2 vols.....	15	0
Crawley's Billiard Book	16	0
Fronde's History of England vols. 9, 10	24	0
Mrs. Oliphants Agnes 3 vols.....	20	0
Cerise, by why to Melville, 3 vols.....	20	0
Lady Adelaide's Oath, Mrs. H. Wood	8	12
Only George, 2 vols	15	0
Harem life in Egypt, 2 vols.....	16	0
The Two Marriages, 2 vols. by author of John Halifax	16	0
Sans Merci	4	8
Land at Last.....	4	8
Half a Million of Money	4	8
St. Martin's Eve, Mrs. H. Wood.....	4	8
The Silver Cord by Shirely Brooks.....	4	8
Year Book of Facts, 1867	3	12
Gaschin's Henry of Foreign Exchanges.....	3	12
Tate's Modern Cambist	7	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES RANKEN is authorised to sign our firm per procuration from this date. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1867.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, called RAHAT LOUCOUM.—Received a fresh supply per last Mail Steamer. ROSSELET & Co.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY commenced business on their own account as Iron and General Hardware Merchants, Orders for

Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Nails, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors Tools.
Galvanized Iron and Fittings for do., and Hardware generally.

Will have prompt and careful attention.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st April 1867

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. G. ROGERS ceased in our Firm from this date. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

1st April 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Rampart Row.

M. POULIN is prepared to give Instructions in the use of the Foil, Broadsword, and Singlestick at his ROOMS in Messrs. Sassoon's Buildings.

Hours on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 6½ to 10 A. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY from 4 to 7 P. M.

Terms Rs. 35 per month, three lessons a week.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ભારજ ધી ધરડજુત એનડ જીલ ઈડપથીનીગ એનડ વીવીંગ કુપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, held at the Office at 3 P. M. on MONDAY, the 1st instant, the following Resolutions were duly proposed, seconded, and unanimously carried:—

1. That the Resolution passed at the Extraodinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 1st March last, that the Firm for the time being of Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE ARDASHEER WADIA & Co., be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, in place of Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & Sons, resigned; and that their remuneration be the same, as was received by the said Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons, be confirmed.

2. That Mr. Mahomed Rowjee be elected a Director in place of Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, resigned, be confirmed.

By Order,
HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attornies to the above Company.

Bombay, 2nd April 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA & THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the first DIVIDEND of ten Shillings per pound will be paid at the Office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, on and after the eighth day of April current, at the rate of two Shillings per Rupee, to Local Depositors in the Bombay Branch, whose Claims have been admitted by the Official Liquidator in London. CREDITORS must attend personally, or by regularly constituted Attorney, to receive their Dividends.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators of Bombay Branch and Attorneys for W. H Holyland, Official Liquidator, under the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 3rd April 1867.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June, 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of Canton*, a small Parcel of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Recently to hand per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivetts, Angle and T Iron.
Cast and Double Sheer Steel.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Steam, Bullock Power and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gates and Railings.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Verandahs.
Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware or General Ironmongery Goods.

For W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March, 1867.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,
Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver plated Wares; Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys;

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET extremely flat, no business done.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,10,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 per share.
10,50,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	75 p ct dis.
1,00,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Fres. Bank	57 per sh.
2,00,000	200	200	£56 p.a.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,00,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Joint Stock Company	99 per share.
1,00,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share.
400,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	18p per share.
800,000	200	32	.....	China Bank	15 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	31 ex-div.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ...	No quotation.
400,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular	
				London & China ...	14 p share.
2,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Banking ...	80 p c. pm.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	112 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corp.	75 p ct. pm ex-di
800,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	60 per share
.....	250	150	.....	Universal Bank ...	3s per share. (nil

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	32 per sh.
2,00,000	400	125	.....	Financial Assoc. of India and China	50 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	1,900 p.s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	435 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Dhoss	10 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Prere Land Co. ...	1 p. s.
110,000	2,000	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co.	45 per share.
180,000	6,000	4,000	.....	Maragon Land and Reclamation Co..	310 p. sh
.....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning ...	15s per share.
2,100,000	10,000	6,300	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,080 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

400,000	5,000	5,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,400
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	No quotations.
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ...	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ...	750.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prescott W. Ship Co.	225 per share.
120,000	500	500	.....	Virgoa Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	
		1,920	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	No quotations.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	223 per sh.
	£20	£18	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	
	£20	£3	5 p ct	Do.	
	£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co. ...	No quotations.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight ...	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Credits ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 1d.
Calcutta	At sight	99.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	98½.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98.
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	Demand	216 nominal.
China Hong Kong Bills ...	30 days sight ...	215.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	... 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... 9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	... 8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... 11 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	...	Rs. 88½
" "	Sicca "	Loan 1832-33	...	" 92
" "	Co.'s "	1835-36	...	"
" "	" "	1841-43	...	" 85½
" "	" "	1854-55	...	"
Five per cent.	Co.'s Rs.	Loan 1856-57	...	" 104½
Five per cent.	Public Works Loan 1854-55	... ...	...	" 102
Five and a half per cent.		... ...	...	" 108½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	...	...	...Rs. 15 8-0.
Bank of England Notes	...	...	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	...	...	" 2 5
Carolus ...	...	...	" 2 2
Mexican Dollars ...	...	...	" 2 2 0
German Crowns ...	...	...	" 2 1 0
Five-Franc Pieces ...	...	...	" 2 4 8
Bar Silver ...	...	...	...Rs. 15 8-0
Gold Leaf ...	...	...	" 15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	...	...	" 16- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 9TH APRIL.

OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawgiuned ...	248 to 255
Dholleras ...	190 to 210
Bhowruggur ...	
Oomrawuttee ...	170 to 195
Akote ...	
Compta ...	215 to 225
Vingoria ...	210 to 215
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee ...	236 to 245
Akote ...	
Khandeish ...	235 to 240
Barsee ...	
Dholleras ...	240 to 250
Bhowruggur ...	
Ringunghaut ...	250 to 255
Broach ...	240 to 250
Veeraval ...	235 to 240
Vingoria ...	235 to 240
Compta ...	240 to 245
Dharwar Sawginned ...	250 to 255

Ready Sales... 600 Candies.
For Future Delivery... 300 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 9.

Finnimore, Staff Surgeon J. H., British Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Lambard, Lieutenant H., 45th Foot, on duty, from England.
Vincent, Ensign A. H., 33rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Hannagan, Staff Assistant Surgeon J. H., British Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Murphy, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals M. W., British Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Stewart, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Staff, on duty, from Gibralter.
Gordon, Inspector General A., C. B., Staff, on duty, from England.
Gubbins, Captain F., 2nd Queen's Royals, on duty, from Aden.
Warden, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Strutt, Captain J. R., 3rd Regiment N. I., on leave, from England.
Taylor, Colonel J. M., 2nd Cavalry, on duty, from England.
Rigby, Colonel C. P., Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmednaggur.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

Adams, Lieutenant A. F., 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, on leave, to Aurungabad.
Barry, Assistant Surgeon A. D., 25th Regiment N. L. I., on leave, to Ootacamund.
Gubbins, Captain T., 2nd Queen's Royals, on duty, to Hydrabad, Scinde.
Strutt, Captain J. R., 3rd Regiment N. I., to Tanna.
Taylor, Captain J., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to Matheran.

ARMY GENERAL ORDER.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 18th April, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain E. H. Ashe, will continue to officiate as Wing Subaltern 8th Regiment N. I., vice Christie, transferred.

SHIPPING.

APRIL. ARRIVALS.

9 Sarah ... Sower ... Manheim, Feb. 21.
Sincher ... Onan ... Mauritius, Feb. 19.
Rescue ... Mcmurtie ... Rangoon.
Maritana ... ... London.

APRIL. DEPARTURES.

9 Bushier (s) ... Mckin ... Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Star of the North*, C. Rowle, bound to Havre.
S. S. *Indore*, H. J. Green, bound to Hongkong.
Ship *Penacosia*, J. Campbell, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Almora*, J. Byrom, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Laurella*, P. McPherson, bound to Mangalore.
Barque *Shapoorjee Heerjee*, Nacoda, bound to Tuticorin and Columbo.
Ship *Samely Chisdon*, Alex. Bowes, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *James Seddon*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Robert Seddon*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Theresia Frelgeon*, for Liverpool.
S. S. *Tapley*, for Foreiander

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—April 2nd, ships *Chanticleer*, *Lalla Rookh*, *Fazerabund*, and barque *Colonel Fytche*.
DEPARTURES.—April 2nd, steamer *Orissa*, ships *West Derby*, *Schah Jehan*, and barque *France*.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—April 3rd, screw steamer *Madras*, for Rangoon.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at one o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition... Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition. " 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS—FOR SALE—The Iron Work of 4 TRAVELLING CRANES, in the original packages as lately received from England.
They are capable of lifting 1 Ton each, and will be sold very cheap to close an account. Apply to Mr G L F. CONNELL, Contractor, Canseway, Colaba.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—Just received per steamer "CARNATIC."
Prime York Hams.
Middleton Bacon.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheddar Cheese.
J. NEUBERG.
No 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the proposed Drainage scheme for Bombay.
C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 9th April, 1867.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given that this Company will CLOSE its BUSINESS in Bellasis Road on the 13th April 1867, and all Gentlemen having Horses or Carriages standing at the said Company's premises are requested to remove the same on or before that date.
All DEBTORS to the Company are hereby required forthwith to pay to the undersigned the amounts due by them and all CREDITORS are requested to send in their claims without delay. T. F. PUNNETT,
Bombay, 9th April 1867. Liquidator.

JUST imported "Ex BAYARD." HIRJABHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to draw attention of his Constituents and the public to the following Goods which he has just unpacked. They consist of:—
Saddles and Bridles for Boys, complete with every requisite.
Fishing Tackles of different sizes and qualities with every necessary requisite complete fitted in Mahogany cases.
Newly designed brilliant composition for polishing shoes, Harness and Hoods of Carriages, &c.
This invaluable preparation is a liquid always ready for use, and maintains its preservative properties unimpaired in any climate. Its application does not necessitate skilled labour, it lays smooth, dries hard and last in a few minutes, and imparts an enamel surface to the work.
For prices and further particulars may be had by the undersigned, HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALHAMBRA—ESPLANADE.
NOW IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

THE Proprietors of the above place of Public ENTERTAINMENT, beg to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, both Europeans and Natives that they are preparing to give a series of Performance for a short season which will far excel in Novelties, Varieties and taste anything hitherto presented in this City.
The Managers feeling confident of the success of their undertaking, which has induced them to erect a first class establishment regardless of expenses. In catering for the public amusements they also feel confident with the assistance of First class artists both Male and Female, who have lately arrived in Bombay that they will meet with that support, which is so essential to the success of a first class Entertainment.
Full particulars will be given in a future Bill of the opening night.

CONTRACTS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, EAST INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN MAILS.—HER MAJESTY'S POST-MASTER-GENERAL hereby gives NOTICE, that, on MONDAY, the 16th September next, at One o'clock, he shall be willing to receive Tenders from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between SOUTHAMPTON and ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES and ALEXANDRIA, BRINDISI and ALEXANDRIA (as an alternative route with that between Marseilles and Alexandria), and ADEN and YOKOHAMA.
No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day abovementioned.
Printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on application, personal or written, at the Bombay Secretariat, General Department.
Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Post Office, and must bear in the left-hand corner of the Envelope, the words "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails between ——— and ———."
By Command of the Postmaster-General,
JOHN TILLEY, Secretary.
General Post Office, March, 1867.

CONTRACTS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE MAILS BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND YOKOHAMA, AND BETWEEN SUEZ AND BOMBAY.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay in Council hereby gives NOTICE, that, on THURSDAY the 1st of August next, at one o'clock, he will be ready to receive Tenders from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Calcutta and Yokohama (as an alternative Route with that between Aden and Yokohama,) and between Suez and Bombay.
No Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day above-mentioned.
Printed Forms of Tender may be obtained on application, personal or written, at the Bombay Secretariat, General Department.
Every Tender must be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government in the General Department and must bear in the left-hand corner of the Envelope, the words "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails between ——— and ———."
By Command of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. S. CHAPMAN Chief Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 9th April 1867.

MESSRS. BAZENJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, West, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant Messrs. BAZENJEE and NUSSERWANJEE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms at 1 o'clock P. M. the undermentioned Gold Jewellery consisting Albert Chains 15 Carets, Rings set in Stone and Masonic Rings, Crosses, with Pearls and Diamonds, Set of Bracelets, Broaches; and Earrings with Pearls and Diamonds—by order of the Mortgagee on account of mortgager, also one 12 lights Chandelier, Organ Lamps; Elegant plated, by order of the Trustees of Hurgevandass Pranjeevandass.
Also, 1 case of Biscuits, 25 cases of Clay Pipes, 25 cases Brandy by PENIT CASTELLON, 44 cases of Clarets, 1 case of Provisions, 1 case of Fancy Gold Gilt Glass Ware different colours, Pianoforte, 5 sets of Brass Fountain Sets, large Telescope by HENRY BARROW & Co. Household Furniture and various other articles.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
One nearly new BROUGHAM with Venetian on sides by STARTEN and a Bay Horse with Harness complete, price Rupees 1,250.
TO BE LET.
1 Office on the first floor.
1 Godown on the down floor. Apply to Messrs. BAZENJEE and NUSSERWANJEE on the Premises.
BAZENJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS EVENING WEDNESDAY, 10TH APRIL,

GRAND EXTRAORDINARY REPRESENTATION
OF THE
CELEBRATED TROUPE OF FRENCH ARTISTES.
MUSIC, BALLET, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER
WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES
NEW FOR BOMBAY

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle Rs. 5; Stalls Rs. 3; Gallery Rs 2; Pit Rs. 1.
Tickets and Places may be secured at Messrs, SOUNDY & Co. Rampart Row and at the Theatre on the evening of Performance.
Doors open at 8 performance to commence at 9.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two rooms on the first and second floors of our premises. Rent Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

The World of Fashion for March 1867 ...	0 12
The London and Paris Book of Fashions ditto ...	0 12
The Maniac's Secret. A Broken Life. The Cotton Planter's Daughter. Each ...	0 8
Scott's The Bride of Lammermoor. The Heart of Midlothian. The Fortunes of Nigel—Each ...	0 8
History of the English Revolution of 1867. By Lord Macaulay's New Zealander ...	0 8
Lillyedhites' Cricketter's Companion 1867 ...	0 12
A Fox's Tale. A sketch of the Hunting Field ...	0 12
Regondi's German Concertina Tutor ...	0 8
Dick's Complete Shakspeare, with 37 Illustrations ...	1 0
Dickens's Great Expectations ...	1 8
The Uncommercial Traveller ...	1 8
The Essays of Elia. By C. Lamb ...	0 12
The Pathfinder. By J. F. Cooper ...	0 12
Guilty or not Guilty. By author of "The Jilt" &c.	1 8
The Albert N'yanza, Great Basin of the Nile, &c. 2 vols. By Sir S. W. Baker ...	12 0
Sporting incidents in the life of another Tom Smith, Master of Foxhounds, &c ...	6 8
Timbs' the Year Book of Facts in Science and Art, 1867 ...	3 12
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist. By H. Cockton Illustrated ...	3 12
[illegible] Cliff. Illustrated by F. Walker. [illegible] Story of Elizabeth" ...	9 8
[illegible] ministration of Indian affairs [illegible] West ...	6 8
Nig[illegible], the Mohaddesyn in the Pa[illegible]a. By Emmeline Lott ...	15 12
Three [illegible]stions of the Day. By Sir H. M. [illegible], Major Unattached ...	5 12
Australia a[illegible] Clergyman ...	5 12
Waverley N[illegible]el. 27—Vol. II. Nigel ...	3 8
Lizzie Lorton [illegible]ydigg. A Novel ...	4 8
Domestic Cookery. By a Lady ...	1 8
The Student's Manual of Moral Philosophy. By Dr. W. Fleming ...	5 12
Walker's Manly Exercises. Illustrated ...	3 12
Squires's Companion to the British Pharmacopoia 3rd Edition 1866 ...	6 8
Dr. Tanner's Practice of Medicine 5th edit 1865 ...	15 12
Dr. Taylor's Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence 1865 ...	21 0
Gray's Anatomy. 4th edition 1866 by T. Holmes	18 12
Morton's Veterinary Pharmacy, 6th edition 60 l...	8 0
Stonehenge's The Horse in the Stable and the Field. New edition. 1866 ...	9 0
Mayhew's The Illustrated Horse Doctor 1864 ...	13 12
Blaine's Outlines of the Veterinary Art 7th edition by C. Steel, 1865 ...	13 8

9th April, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN conformity with a Resolution passed on the 15th March 1867 by the Board of Directors of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS a Branch has been established in London, 13, Leaden Hall Street, E. C.

M. V. CAMINS,
STOCK BROKER,
RAMPART ROW.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be open from TO-MORROW, the 10th instant. SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.
Bombay, 9th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "LLOYDS," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, at the expence and risk of those concerned. WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 9th April, 1867.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN ...	Apr. 2	LAHORE ...	Mar. 30
AGRA ...	Apr. 4	LONDON ...	Mar. 18
ALLAHABAD ...	Apr. 5	MAURITIUS ...	Sept. 12
AUSTRALIA ...	Feb. 26	MADRAS ...	Apr. 4
ALEXANDRIA ...	Mar. 26	MALTA ...	Mar. 2
BANGALORE ...	Apr. 3	MEERUT ...	Apr. 2
CALCUTTA ...	Apr. 3	OOTACAMUND ...	Mar. 23
CAPE ...	Feb. 13	OUDH ...	Apr. 3
CEYLON ...	Apr. 1	PENANG ...	Mar. 25
FRANCE ...	Mar. 19	PUNJAUB ...	Mar. 30
HONGKONG ...	Mar. 15	SUEZ ...	Mar. 27
KURRACHEE ...	Apr. 3	SINGAPORE ...	Mar. 23

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1867.

NOTHING is better illustrative of the "peddling" manner in which the *Times of India* treats great public questions than that trick of literary spirit-rapping by which our contemporary dragged from the vasty deep of long-forgotten history the ghosts of a half dozen Calcutta firms that had become insolvent between thirty and forty years ago, to prove to any credulous reader that Calcutta banking is no better than it should be. We are not aware that anybody has ever recorded his belief that Calcutta Bankers are necessarily infallible; nor are we aware that any one has been so enthusiastic in his admiration of them as our capricions contemporary when he pointed his moral last year in a spirited contrast between the published reports of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay. The argument that about forty years ago certain firms failed in Calcutta is certainly no argument against the establishment of a State Bank for India. Any curious writer with a historical turn, and disposed like our contemporary to rake in the ashes of the past, might make out a perfectly good case why the Bank of England itself should be stripped of its connection with the English Government; and in a similar way any reasoning of the *Times of India*—founded in the nature of the Banking business done—which would go to prove that the Bank of Bengal was unfit to be trusted as the nucleus of a new and great State institution would quite as convincingly prove that it was unfit to be trusted with the Government business of its Presidency. But would anything be more absurd or ludicrous than that the Supreme Government should turn round, as the *Times of India* seems disposed to do, and say to the Bank of Bengal—"About forty years ago six or seven firms failed in Calcutta for pretty large sums; we do not know whether they did business with you or not, but they lived in Calcutta and we shall therefore sever the connection of the Bank of Bengal with Government, as we do not like the manner in which banking business was done in Calcutta nearly half a century since?" Yet this in effect is one of the arguments which the *Times of India* advances against the proposed amalgamation of the Presidency Banks. Even if he had shown that the failures he enumerates arose from the bad banking of the Bank of Bengal (which he does not attempt to do) we could not have granted that that was a valid reason—after the experience of the last half dozen years—why a proposal for amalgamation, emanating with the Directors of the Bank of Bombay itself and calculated to confer important benefits on their shareholders was to be utterly and scornfully rejected. The fact is that there is no parallel between the failure of Palmer and Co. in 1829 and the other insolvencies that followed, and the widespread devastation that has befallen Bombay during the last three years. The very principles of currency and banking were then ill understood even in England, and the same year that witnessed the heaviest of the Calcutta failures (Alexander and Co.) saw also a section of the House of Lords presenting a memorial to the English Government against the law making Bank of England votes a legal tender in the following amusing but horrified terms, and which it is only necessary to cite to demonstrate the inapplicability of our contemporary's argument:—"That the introduction "of a law imposing upon the country a com- "pulsory circulation of paper currency is a "measure fraught with injustice, destructive of "all confidence in the legal security of contracts, "and, as invariable experience has shown, neces- "sarily productive of the most fatal calamities." The main difference between the Calcutta failures and the wholesale ruin that has been brought upon the community of Bombay lies in the circumstance that the latter is suffering chiefly through the unsound principles on which business was conducted by the properly accredited banking institutions of the place, while the Calcutta failures arose from the fact that the insolvent firms were Agency houses receiving deposits from the outside public and investing them in their own trade. The firms were in reality gigantic borrowers, not from Banks, but direct from the general public—and the public then consisted almost exclusively of the members of the services—and the loans so obtained at high rates of interest supplied the means of carrying on in many cases their excessively speculative undertakings. Where the Banks were mixed up with these firms the control they were able to exert was very trifling. Some of the insolvencies were brought about by the reaction of London failures on the Calcutta firm, and others were brought about by the iniquitous conduct of the bears and bulls of the Calcutta market who, scenting the risky nature of the business, spread false alarms, as the bears and bulls of London did last year in the case of certain London Banks, with the view of causing a run by depositors upon the doubtful firm. At a meeting of the Creditors of one of the Bankrupt firms the counsel for the Calcutta Trade Association stated that it had come within his knowledge that persons were actively employed in advising the constituents of the mercantile establishments of Calcutta to withdraw all their money and invest it in Company's paper; that these individuals were themselves large holders of Government securities or the tools of others who were, that their object was to raise the price of paper that they might sell it at a premium to the alarmed capitalists or depositors. Much, therefore, of the bankruptcy that happened in Calcutta at the time referred to was brought about, not by unsound banking, but by the unsound trading of mercantile firms every one of which was a banker on its own account, and by the unscrupulous rascality of a set of jobbers and traffickers in Company's paper, under whose insidious operations it might be possible to destroy the mercantile credit of nine-tenths of any community. So little had the unsoundness of the management of the Banks to do with the great failures of the time that the first thing the bewildered members of the services did was to establish the Agra Bank to supersede the Agency Houses as a place of deposit for their earnings.

Our contemporary estimates the deficiency after allowing for assets of the six firms enumerated, at £14,330,000. We have been at some pains to test some of the figures, and we find in those we have tested that the compiler has mistaken the *total* or gross liabilities for the *net* liabilities. Thus in the case of Ferguson & Co., for example, the balance-sheet laid before the creditors shews the *total* liabilities to be £3,440,000. The assets were estimated by the insolvents at £4,940,000, but they were valued by the Trustees in charge of the estate at £1,960,000 being the amount expected to be realised to meet £3,440,000. The deficiency in this estate alone, or as the *Times of India* fantastically calls it the "defalcation" was only estimated at one million and a half and not at three millions and a half as carelessly asserted by our contemporary. This error and others which we might point out considerably reduces his aggregate amount of 14 millions. But even if it stood at that figure it can bear no comparison with the enormous and appaling aggregate *net* deficiency in Bombay which the *Times of India* has not taken the trouble to ascertain. The following analysis carefully prepared will show how Bombay contrasts with Calcutta in the periods selected by the *Times of India* for comparison:—

1. There are, we believe, 57 Estates winding up under Act XXVIII. Out of these 57 Estates we have selected 13, and after calculating the estimated Assets and liabilities there will be a deficiency of ... £ 7,450,000
The loss on the remaining 44 Estates is Estimated at ... 4,050,000
£11,500,000
2. There are, we believe, 11 Estates winding up under friendly deeds, and in the Insolvent Court, on which the Estimated deficiency of Assets as compared with liabilities is about ... 5,000,000
3. There are many other estates on which the deficiency will be very great but we make no estimate of the amount ...
4. As regards the Banks and the Financial Associations, the capital lost during the last two years, taking into account such Banks as have not yet passed actual resolutions for winding up and calls that will certainly be made is ... 16,700,000
5. The capital of Miscellaneous Companies utterly gone, valuing Mazagon Shares at Rs. 1,000, United Victoria Shares at the reduced nominal value of the Shares recently fixed, and the million of Back Bay money expended, is in round numbers 4,000,000
Total... £37,200,000

There is thus a total deficiency after making allowance for all assets of at least 37 millions sterling in insolvent and liquidating estates and companies, and it may be pointed out for the edification of our contemporary that the actual *shortcoming* in insolvent estates and in estates winding up under Act XXVIII. is greater than the *total obligations* of the Calcutta firms. The Joint Stock Companies in liquidation or finally wound up exceed 90, whereof 60 are Banks and Financial Associations, which is equivalent to saying that the whole community are sufferers by the transactions of the last three years. With the Calcutta of 1829 the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay have nothing to do, and if they object to the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks it should be on more substantial grounds than that certain Calcutta merchants traded unsoundly and came to grief a whole generation before the Indian Empire was properly consolidated.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(*From our Own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 18TH MARCH.

IT is a very moot question just now whether the Reform Bill or the weather is the greatest trial we have to bear. Mr. Kinglake said in his first amusing book *Eothen*, that the Turks looked upon Englishmen as Englishmen look upon a fall of snow "as a seasonable, unaccountable, uncomfortable work of God, which may have been sent for some good purpose,—to be revealed hereafter." Except that on the 18th March, I am not sure that we *can* call a snowstorm and a furious east wind which dries up the marrow in your bones, "seasonable," this is very much as we now look at the constant recurrences of ice, snow, and ministerial reform proposals. The Psalmist says,—and I never quite understood it till this year, (I had always fancied the *translation* was wrong),—"He sendeth forth his ice *like morsels*; who shall stand before his cold?" But the winter in Palestine when that was written, must, I am sure, have been very like the early part of 1867 in England, a season of piece-meal severities, a terrible week in January with a relaxation, and another terrible week rather less terrible,—a feebly cold February with a few lovely days, a March dotted with savage snow storms, and east winds like these. If it were so I could understand "who can stand before this cold?" for really these constantly recurring severities, these "morsels" of ice distributed over all the first three months in the year are far harder to bear than a short season of continuous and intense bitterness. The "morsels" are bigger too than one likes. This last "morsel" has lasted a week already and we are getting very anxious for an *intervention* of warmth. Whether the dissolution of the snow and of Parliament will come together I don't pretend to prophecy, but the Tories are talking very big now about a dissolution, in case the Bill which Mr. Disraeli is to bring in to-night is rejected by the House, and in that case I suppose the dissolution would come at all events before Easter—within the next month that is. Mr. Disraeli is make his *fourth* statement this session on the subject of Reform to-night and unless the Ministry have changed their minds again,—which for anything I know they may have done two or three times, since Lord Derby met his supporters on Friday night, we all know this time what he has got to propose, and how little chance there is of its passing Parliament. When a Cabinet decides on a new Reform Bill in "ten minutes" as Sir John Pakington candidly told his constituents at Droitwich that the last Cabinet did on the Reform Bill detailed to the House on the 25th February, we can never tell how many changes the plans of ministers may not have undergone in 76 hours. As the *Saturday Review* said last week, perhaps the Cabinet got a good ten minutes between the services yesterday to reconsider their whole scheme, and if they did, what should we have any right to expect? Sir John Pakington's evidence before the Droitwich constituents about the quarrels of the Cabinet which has led to this reconstruction, reminded me very much of Mr. Winkle's evidence in favour of Mr. Pickwick at that celebrated Bardell *v.* Pickwick trial,—evidence which, as he was aware, was so disastrous to his friend that, when he was released from the witness box, he fled home and was found after two hours with his head buried beneath the sofa pillows of his lodging in a state of moral collapse. But Sir John Pakington's evidence was still more silly than Mr. Winkle's, for instead of being extorted on cross-examination, it was entirely voluntary, and I very much doubt if he had sense enough to be aware how fatal it was to his superior's (Lord Derby's) reputation. At all events there was no proof of such moral susceptibility as Mr. Winkle showed. According to him everything was fixed on Saturday, the 23rd, for an explanation of the present Reform Bill; Lord Derby was to meet his supporters on Monday (25th) at 2 o'clock, and on the same day at five o'clock Mr. Disraeli was to explain the Bill. But in the meantime Lord Carnarvon, Lord Cranborne, and General Peel sent in their resignations; and a Cabinet was hastily summoned for 11 or 12 on Monday morning, but as no one had expected it, the messengers failed in finding many of the Ministers, and it was *half-past one* before the Cabinet was really got together. "I don't think we had above ten minutes," said Sir John Pakington confidentially to the Droitwich men "in which to make up our minds;" and in that ten minutes they made up their minds to *keep* the three Ministers who proposed retiring, and to take a new scheme which *nobody* either in the majority or minority of the Cabinet, liked, but which was supposed to be a decent sort of compromise. Then at 2 o'clock Lord Derby explained the general features of this new scheme,—adopted ten minutes before,—to his supporters, and at five o'clock Mr. Disraeli made as lucid a statement of it as if it had been matured and anxiously considered by the Cabinet for weeks back. And Sir John Pakington, in telling this pretty little story, seemed to think he was rather excusing Ministers for their heavy moral embarrassments, instead of flinging the heaviest stone at them which any one has flung yet. Poor Sir John! He is rather a stupid country baronet who, unfortunately for the Tories, can speak fluently and really interests himself in politics, but there is no Minister of recent years, Liberal or Tory, who, with such good intentions, blunders so frightfully. It was bad enough beforehand. Mr. Disraeli has already had to make one statement (11th Feb.) in favour of resolutions which were so vague that he was compelled by the general outcry to promise to detail what the Ministry meant by them, which, however, they did not know themselves at the time he laid them on the table. This he would have done on the 25th Feb., but for the circumstances I have recorded by which he was compelled to detail instead what the Ministry had certainly *not* meant by the resolutions, but something quite inconsistent with them, so that the resolutions, had to be thrown over. On Monday and Tuesday, 4th and 5th March, he had to make a third statement inconsistent with both the others, not returning to the resolutions, and *repudiating* the scheme of the previous week, but promising us that which he is to-day to propose. But whether he will propose it, who can say? The scheme sketched by Lord Derby on Friday night has no chance whatever of passing, and I believe myself that Lord Derby, who is sick of the whole matter, and has shewn that he does not attend even decently to the most important duty of a Prime Minister, seeing that his Cabinet thoroughly and maturely discusses its greater measures,—proposes it rather as a mode of dignified retirement than with any hope of carrying it. I cannot help thinking that the mimatory talk about appealing to the country is purely theatrical. What Lord Derby explained to his party on Friday is so far as the re-distribution of seats goes, the same unimportant little measure which I sketched to you in my letter of the 26th of last month. The fancy franchises also are unchanged, viz. savings bank, funded property,

THE MAIN DRAINAGE.

The following Government resolution dated 8th instant has been placed at our disposal:—

Resolution.—Mr. Ormiston should be requested to serve on the Committee named by Government Resolution No. $\frac{29\ C.\ W.}{47}$ of 1866, Local.

2. Mr Bulkley having intimated that it is his wish not to serve on the committee, the nomination of that gentleman is cancelled.

3. As some misapprehension appears to exist in regard to the object in calling together the committee nominated in Government resolution No. $\frac{29\ C.\ W.}{47}$ dated 2nd April 1867, to finally consider the drainage scheme for Bombay, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for the information and guidance of the committee the reasons which have determined him to take the course he has adopted.

4. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is fully sensible that the question of an efficient system of drainage for Bombay is one that presses for immediate solution, and he would deprecate the adoption of any course that would defer a decision on so vital a matter. But as it is obvious that the works cannot be carried out without a drainage loan, and that the municipality look to the assistance of Government to enable them to arrange such a loan advantageously, it becomes the duty of Government to satisfy itself that there is a plan it can submit with confidence to the Secretary of State for his sanction.

5. Much difference of opinion has been expressed in regard to some of the main features of the drainage scheme that has been submitted to Government; and the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, though he was prepared to send the papers to the Secretary of State, believes that the references and delay which would be caused by sending them in their present shape may be avoided by first removing, so far as may be possible, all differences of opinion among authorities on the spot.

6. The plan it was proposed to submit to the Secretary of State is one from which, however acceptable in its general design, every engineering authority consulted differs in some one or more particulars. Mr Aitken thinks a separate surface and sewage drainage unnecessary; but in this Colonels Tremenheere and DeLisle, and Mr. Ormiston, do not concur. Mr. Aitken proposes a system of overflows for certain districts during heavy falls of rain, but Colonel Tremenheere considers the proposal to allow the sewage to be discharged into the upper harbour, into Back Bay, and on to the Flats, to be fatal to the scheme, and in this Colonel DeLisle concurs.

7. Besides the papers which it was proposed to send to the Secretary of State, and which would have brought prominently under his notice the difference of opinion among the officers who had been consulted, a paper was also to have been transmitted by Captain Trevor, advocating a plan of drainage based on the adoption of one, or more, outfalls into the harbour. A proposal which had before been approved by Mr. Rawlinson, an eminent civil engineer, sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and had been condemned by the principal engeneering and sanitary authorities on the spot.

8. It is obvious therefore that Government was not in a position to indicate to the Secretary of State any opinion as that to which on full consideration it had been enabled to arrive, and which the Secretary of State might reasonably expect it to submit to him, as the result of its more mature deliberations.

9. On the other hand, there are points on which a general concurrence of opinion is expressed, such as the Colaba outfall, the new street through the native town first suggested by Mr. Bulkley, and the raising of the level of a portion of the Flats.

10. It appears therefore to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that many differences of opinion may be reconciled, or may be caused to disappear by modifications of the scheme, which Mr. Russel Aitken in conference with others may be led to adopt. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council believes it to be essential, in order to avoid further reference and delay, that any scheme that is sent to England should go with as much weight and authority as possible, and that in the way now proposed, Government may shortly be placed in a position to send to the Secretary of State, with a distinct expression of its own opinion, a plan which would come before him with the united sanction of a body of gentlemen whose authority would have the greatest weight.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

The following is a copy of the petition, we alluded to yesterday as having been presented to the High Court in connection with the winding up of the above Company.

The humble petition of John Benn Lane, Samuel McCulloch, and J. P. Green

Sheweth,—That the said Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) is a joint stock Company registered under Act XIX. of 1857 with memorandum and Articles of Association (printed copy whereof is hereunto annexed marked 1) and by a special resolution of the said Company duly passed at an extraordinary general meeting thereof, held in the month of October 1866, and which was duly confirmed at another general meeting of the said Company held in the month of November 1866, it was resolved that the said Company should be wound up voluntarily and the members of the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., and company of merchants were appointed liquidators thereof and the said Company is now in course of being wound up under said resolution.

Your petitioner J. B. Lane is the registered holder of 28 shares in the said Company, your petitioner Samuel McCulloch of 8 shares, and your petitioner J. Phillip Green of 7 shares.

The Asiatic Banking Corporation is indebted to the said Bombay Reclamation Company in a sum of above 88 lacs of rupees for money lent and interest, as appears by the balance sheet of the last mentioned Company, dated 3rd October 1866, which was laid before the general meeting of the same Company at which the said winding up resolution was passed (a copy of which balance sheet is hereunto annexed.)

The said Asiatic Banking Corporation is also in liquidation under an order of the High Court of Chancery in England and one Mr. F. W. Lawrence was appointed official liquidator thereof and the said F. W. Lawrence is now in Bombay and engaged in winding up the Bombay branch of the said Bank.

An extraordinary general meeting of the said Bombay Reclamation Company (limited) has been called by the liquidators thereof for Tuesday, 9th April, at 11 o'clock a. m. by an advertisement, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* of the 2nd April inst. and in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 4th April inst. [Here follows the advertizement alluded to].

No intimation has been given by the last mentioned liquidators to your petitioners, or to the other shareholders in the said Company, of the terms of the proposition referred to in the said advertisement, nor any information afforded them as to the nature of the resolution or resolutions to be proposed at the said intended meeting.

Your petitioner J. B. Lane on the 4th April instant applied to the said liquidation to inform him what proposition had been made on the part of the said Asiatic Banking Corporation and what was contemplated in respect thereof, but on the evening of the 6th April your said petitioner received a letter written on behalf of the said liquidators (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed marked B).

The said Asiatic Banking Corporation has not nor has the Liquidation thereof as yet paid or settled any part of said debt of upwards of 88 lakhs of rupees.

The said Asiatic Banking Corporation now hold in the names of their said liquidators and of various other nominees as trustees for said Corporation upwards of half the shares in the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited.)

Many shareholders in the last named Company are large shareholders in the said Asiatic Banking Corporation and some are much more deeply interested in the said Asiatic Banking Corporation than in said Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Many shareholders in and contributories to the said Asiatic Banking Corporation have lately purchased shares in the Bombay Reclamation Company Limited.

Your petitioners have heard that the proposition of compromise made or about to be made on behalf of said Asiatic Banking Corporation is, that the said debt of upwards of 88 lakhs of rupees should be cancelled upon handing over to the Liquidators of the said Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) 1,000 shares in the last named Company and engaging to pay 17½ lakhs of rupees, and your petitioners have heard that even the said 17½ lakhs are not to be paid in cash and are not even proposed to be secured by any good security.

The present market value of shares in said Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) is about Rupees 1,800.

Under the circumstances aforesaid your petitioners have reason to believe, and fear, that by means of the influence and votes of the liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation in respect of shares held by or intrusted for that Company, and by means of the influence and votes of the various other persons so directly interested as aforesaid, some extraordinary resolution may be passed by a majority at the said intended meeting of the said Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) on tomorrow, Tuesday, the 9th instant, under which the liquidators of the last mentioned Company will be empowered to conclude and will conclude with the liquidators of the said Asiatic Banking Corporation some compromise of said large debit very favourable to the contributories of the last named Company; but very unfavourable and unjust to your petitioners and all the other shareholders in the said Bombay Reclamation Company Limited who are not interested in the said Asiatic Banking Corporation.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, that the said Voluntary winding up of the said Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, should be continued but subject to the supervision of this Court and that any of the proceedings under the said voluntary winding up may be adopted as this Court may think fit and that the creditors, contributories, and liquidators of the same Company and all other persons interested shall be at liberty to apply to a Judge of this Court at Chambers, as there may be occasion; and your petitioners as contributories of the same Company further pray, that whether or not such order for winding up as herein before prayed be made this Honorable Court may exercise the powers conferred upon the Court by Section 154 of the said Act and other (if any) the provisions in this behalf of the same Act, by directing that the said winding up of said Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) be stayed, or that at least so far, as regards the liabilities of the said Asiatic Banking Corporation to the said Company and all compromise and negociation for compromise in respect thereof, all proceedings in relation to said winding up be stayed, until the further order of the Court; or that the said liquidators may be restrained by the order of this Honourable Court from entering into, or concluding any compromise with the Asiatic Banking Corporation until such compromise has been submitted to and received the sanction of this Honourable Court.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) J. B. LANE.
" S. McCULLOCH.
" J. PHILIP GREEN.

The following is the letter alluded to:

B. R. Co. (Limited),
6th April, 1867.

J. B. Lane Esq.

Dear Sir,—A proposition has just been received from the Asiatic Bank liquidators, but it has not yet been considered either by the liquidators, or the shareholders' committee, and therefore it would be premature to issue the particulars to individual shareholders. The matter is to receive the attention it requires on Monday morning, in order that the liquidators may be prepared to advise the shareholders concerning it at the general meeting to be held on Tuesday.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) George Whitley,
for liquidators.

REPORT OF THE VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION OF THE BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY, 6th April, 1867.

The voluntary liquidation of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited) was undertaken by us on the 12th March, 1866.

The basis upon which we commenced our work was the balance sheet submitted to the general meetings of 8th February and 12th March 1866 audited by Mr. A. Thomson and Mr. C. E. Benn.

The Corporation was under severe pressure from its creditors, and immediate steps were taken to collect its debts with as little loss of time or of value as possible. Several conferences were at once held with the solicitors and immediate action commenced against all debtors who had failed to respond to the calls made on them.

The balance-sheet of 12th March, 1866, shows among the general headings.

Local Bills Discounted	Rs.	1,61,275 10 9
Past Due Bills	"	4,33,857 8 6
Unadjusted accounts	"	23,58,508 13 1
General Shares accounts	"	10,97,800 9 1
Shares purchased on Commission	"	21,21,894 13 6
Bombay and Coast Coffee Plantation Company	"	1,23,526 6 8
	Rs.	62,46,813 13 7

The first three accounts we discuss together, as whatever difference there may at one time have existed, they alike represented over due accounts very imperfectly secured on the date when they were handed over. A considerable proportion indeed may be said rather to have been the balances of losses incurred in transactions entered into by means of loans from the Corporation, nevertheless had the state of monetary affairs remained quiet, there is no doubt that out of these assets enough would have been recovered to discharge the remaining liabilities of the Corporation.

The results are shown in the schedule A embracing the 3 first items amounting to Rs. 2,903,622-0-4 showing collections Rs. 373,800—amounts abandoned Rs. 811,600 including Rs. 584,000—part of compromise with B. H. Cama hereafter referred to, chiefly in order to effect compromises leaving a nominal balance of Rs. with securities valued at about Rs. 000 while 19,18,864-11-9 the personal claims only be expected to realise a very small sum.

Considering the extreme hardship of the case of the shareholders of the Corporation we have refused to give a release on any compromise unless we were convinced that the future earnings of the debtor were in some degree made available for the amount paid, but as payments by instalments are obviously unsuited for a liquidation, we have endeavoured to get cash borrowed from personal friends. Hard as the course may be, it did not seem to us fair that debtors should be at once relieved while shareholders were still liable for a call.

Compromises of doubtful claims made under legal advice, of course rested on different principles, the chief of these were claims amounting to Rs. 10,30,682-12-0, on B. H. Cama's estate for time-bargain sales of Port Canning shares to which we were also the more inclined from the urgent pressure of creditors for payments on account.

The heavy item of Rs. 21,21,894-13-6 appearing in the balance sheet as "shares purchased on commission" (to which Rs. 2,73,006 must be added, transferred from general shares, account,) should rather be termed at the time a balance of losses on accounts originally amounting to over Rs. 87,00,000, the shares with some trifling exceptions having been sold (prior to liquidation) but at prices so low as to leave very heavy deficiencies which had only been partially made good. The position of these accounts showing their progress from the date of the balance sheet to the end of the voluntary liquidation is shown in schedule B. We also append statements of the accounts from their commencement, by which it will be seen that of the 87 lacs originally entered (chiefly in February 1865) for shares purchased on commission 12 lacs were on account of the corporation, which have resulted in a loss of about Rs. 4,00,000 exclusive of interest and that on its own 491 shares purchased. Of the 75 lacs on account on sundry persons there had been realised 40 lacs in cash and shares sold for cash, 17 lacs by transfer to United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company according to an agreement hereafter referred to, leaving a balance of nearly 18 lacs deficiency increased by interest and commission to about 22½ lacs against which were held 91 United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) shares and 22 Frere Press shares.

The difference between this and the balance referred to arises from an estimated division being made of two accounts in which the Corporation had a share remaining unclosed at that date. The estimated direct liability of Directors on all these accounts was as follows:—S. P. Framjee Rs. 40 to 50,000; A. M. Gubbay's Rs. 2,50,000 to 2,60,000; Manockjee Rs. 15,000, but the deficiency on the two former accounts owing to the reduced out-turn of B. H. Cama's estate, has now been increased by fully Rs. 60,000 each.

Mr. A. M. Gubbay's claim was compounded for Rs. 1,50,000 which we have good reason to believe has been much for the advantage of the Corporation. A bill drawn by Limjee Manockjee on S. P. Framjee & Co., London, for Rs. 1,00,000 (£10,000) guaranteed by the Corporation (who received the proceeds in reduction of Limjee's account in respect of shares purchased) has since been returned unpaid, and an addition is consequently made to his account. Further Mr. S. P. Framjee was liable for another account on an acceptance of his firm for Rs. 1,26,000 which was not paid at maturity.

Schedule C. shows the course of the account of general shares for purchases made solely on account, of the Corporation. The balance of Rs. 10,97,800 on 12th March has been reduced as therein shown to Rs. 7,02,232-8-11 valued on 1st March 1867 at Rs. 1,95,000-9-1. The chief item consists of the shares of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited,) also of those of Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company, both of which we were induced to retain, not only because we considered the price obtainable in the market far below a fair estimate of their real value, but also because we considered that in the event of any compromise being arrived at with these two companies, who are the chief creditors of the Corporation, it would be an advantage to all concerned to pass them at their fair valuation, rather than sell in the market at a price unduly depreciated.

We may in a few words point out the singularly unfavourable circumstances under which this liquidation has had to be carried out. The collection of money under the urgent pressure of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company had been vigorously enforced long previous to the liquidation that the balances of debts remaining would have been difficult to obtain under any circumstances, as *all* share transactions, such as the constituents of this and similar companies had entered upon, having resulted in ruinous losses to all concerned. But hardly had we time to commence our work when news of a very depressing character began to arrive from England, finally culminating in a panic unprecedented for severity and duration in London and which has fully reacted on the weakened market and impoverished debtors of Bombay.

In June last, the subject of making a call was pressed on us by the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, but under the circumstances we did not respond immediately to the movement at a period of extreme panic, offering however at once either to give up the liquidation or place it under the High Court as might be desired.

Subsequently in August last when the severity of the panic abated, and there was no prospect of paying creditors in full out of assets, a call was agreed upon by us, though we were convinced that the assistance of the High Court would be needful to enforce it, and were in communication with our solicitors as to the best means of taking the step required. In accordance, however, with a request signed by 39 shareholders we agreed to a delay to enable them to discuss terms of compromise, and when it was found impossible to carry these out, no further delay in resorting to the Court was either practicable or desirable. Meantime the numerous cases of doubt regarding the liabilities of contributories have received full attention so that every information and assistance can be afforded to those concerned when bringing the lists before the Court, and means supplied for remedying as far as possible individual cases of hardship or asserting claims where responsibility had been unduly evaded.

Of the creditors of the Corporation appearing in the balance-sheet. The Central Bank of Western India which was well secured by shares recouped itself chiefly by the sale of them, a few only being withdrawn by us at the equivalent of prices below their market value. The case of the Commercial Bank Corporation was somewhat different. The early payments to this account were made under the pressure of legal proceedings, and subsequently to redeem the security held in United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation Pier Company (Limited) shares. A detailed account of the transaction is with the schedules. The reason which chiefly induced us to bring these shares into the estate was a desire (before alluded to) to save them as forming a help to a settlement with our chief creditor, and notwithstanding the depreciated price in the market the valuation put upon the property by the committee of shareholders in December last was equal to Rs. 2,500 per share while that adopted by the public meeting of January was Rs. 3,000 per share. Could we have foreseen the extreme severity of the panic which has not only reduced prices, but greatly interfered with the productive work of this and other Companies, we should no doubt have sold at once, but we acted for the best at the time, and with full, careful and anxious deliberation from time to time.

The other chief creditors, viz. the United Victoria Reclamation and Pier Company, Bank of Bombay, Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company have received a dividend of annas 4, pies 2 per rupee, on the amount of their claims, less the value of securities held.

The Bank of Hindustan has a claim in respect of a guarantee given by the Corporation to that Bank for a bill drawn by Manockjee Limjee for £ 40,000 on S. P. Framjee & Co., (the proceeds of which were received by the Corporation) the amount of which is not yet fixed.

The Bombay and Coast Coffee Plantation Company. This most complicated and involved affair has been a cause of much labour and anxiety. The Company was formed to take over four estates which had been purchased by the Corporation for Rs. 3,00,000, the Corporation guaranteeing 14 per cent. to the shareholders. 6,667 shares at Rs. 45 paid up would have been required to cover cost, but only 3,940 were taken up. 2,540 of these were issued at a premium of Rs. 30 per share giving a nominal project of Rs. 76,200 to the Corporation. From the seller of the properties, Rs. 90,000, returned from the above Rs. 3,00,000, were received as a material security for the fulfillment of a guarantee on his part. The particulars of these contracts and the disputes arising out of it are too intricate and lengthy to embody in a general report. The present position of the matter is that the executor of the vendor refuses to give possession, alleging he is unpaid, the Rs. 90,000 being yet in hand. The Corporation contend that this is their guarantee fund and no part of the purchase money, and on the further merits of the case, allege neglect and laches against the vendor acting as their agent in his own person and that of his attorney. Our solicitors consider our case strong in law and we believe it to be equitable in fact. The dicision of the local court at Tellicherry was against us, and the case must be carried to appeal. The Corporation hold or have a lien over 515 shares or about 17th of the whole. We have endeavoured to induce the shareholders to take some step to have their Company represented, but without success.

Mr. Mathooradas's Lowjee on the part of several shareholders had several interviews with us regarding the former management of the Corporation. The chief points brought forward were—that the directors had formed unlawful partnerships for the purchase of shares, and were jointly liable with others on accounts for shares purchased on commission, whereas the accounts had been made out as for several liability on their respective shares. A careful statement of the whole case was drawn up and submitted to counsel with the view of taking the opinion of the court especially upon the question of whether any joint liability has been legally incurred.

Another point had regard to the purchase by the Corporation of its own shares. Looking at the broad license given by clause III of the memorandum of Association, the question is involved in more than usual doubt, but this case also has been fully submitted to counsel with regard not only to the competency of the Corporation to buy its own shares, but also of the liabilities incurred by those concerned in the operation. It has been deemed better to delay proceedings in these matters until the facilities which Act X. of 1866 provides for bringing forward; such cases should be available on putting the liquidation formally under the court. Further, a question was raised regarding an arrangement whereby 77 shares of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited belonging to the Corporation, 357 belonging to sundry parties including three of the directors of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation in their individual capacities, were passed at a price of Rs. 5,000 per share in account with the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited. We find the negociations for this operation were commenced in June and finally carried out in August at a time when money was extremely tight, but the confidence in the value of such shares was still comparatively strong. The arrangement made was between sundry individual holders of Colaba shares who agreed to receive two United Victoria shares, Rs. 6,000 paid at Rs. 5,000 each in lieu of the instalment of Rs. 10,000, due to them by the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company in cash. The Bombay Joint Stock Corporation were not principals in the transactions, but shared in it to the extent stated and acted also as agents for sundry constituents. The United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company were parties only to the extent of giving effect to arrangements made between individual shareholders, stipulating, however, as a condition for which they would so act instead of pressing the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation for cash, that the compromise should embrace at least ¾th of the holders of Colaba shares. To make up this number the Corporation itself obtained in addition to the 437 United Victoria Company shares at Rs. 5,000; 91 Colaba shares at Rs. 10,000 to the United Victoria Company itself. Under the circumstances of the case we have seen no reason for taking any action with reference to this subject.

Although after full and careful consideration we did not view the matters brought before us in the same light as those gentlemen represented by Mr. Mathooradas Lowjee, we offered to give every information and assistance to any civil proceedings which they on their behalf might wish to institute, and such assistance we have at all times been most willing to render to any concerned.

In November last a proposal was submitted to the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) which was supported by the liquidators only in so far as they believed some compromise would be extremely beneficial to the interests of all concerned. A committee was appointed on the 26th November to consider the matter but no conclusion was arrived at. Full detailed accounts were submitted at the time to the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) and also to the Bank of Bombay showing the progress of the liquidation up to that date.

On the failure of the proposed compromise the liquidators fully concurred in a motion to the court made conjointly by the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Hindostan to put the liquidation under the High Court, having been fully convinced that it was expedient for the liquidation to have the aid of the Court both as regards the complicated questions of law already referred to, and also to settle the list of contributories regarding which very many intricate questions will require the decision of the court.

Schedule D shows the list of shares still unsold and we desire to leave on record the reasons which induced us to withhold them from immediate sale. Regarding shares in the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) and the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Companies we have already written.

There are also shares of such companies as for instance the F. C. P. Press Company connected not with the speculation, but with the most permanent interests of the port. An examination of the accounts rendered careful enquiry and in many cases personal inspection convinced us that the prices offered were only a small fraction of a reasonable estimate of value. Considering the whole assets of the Corporation including the call will probably not fully meet the debts we deemed it right to continue to watch for a more favorable opportunity of realising such shares, rather than relieve ourselves of care and responsibility by selling at once in a market so circumstanced as this has lately been.

In concluding our report we have only to say that the liquidators have been, and now are, most anxious to give to all concerned the fullest information both as to the position of the Corporation and the course of the liquidation. Many intricate and complicated questions cannot be mastered without much trouble and time. We can only express our willingness to aid in any investigation which any person concerned may desire independently to make.

The report and accounts prepared for the creditors in October last are now comprised in the schedules and extended to date, showing the nominal amounts of each debt comprised under the general heading of the ledger balance-sheet of 12th March 1866,—the amounts received, the amounts compromised,—the balance outstanding with all that could be learnt of the position of the respective debtors. These have been at the office of the Corporation since November last for the information of shareholders and others concerned.

(Signed) ROWLAND HAMILTON,
" F. A. SPENCER.
" RUGHOONATH NARRAYEN.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Monday afternoon. There was a good attendance.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE BENCH.

After reading the minutes of last meeting, the Clerk of the Peace read the following letter from Mr. A. R. Scoble:—

" Bombay, March 6, 1867.

Dear Sir,—I beg that you will lay before the Worshipful Bench of Justices at their next meeting my resignation of the office of Chairman of the Bench, and that you will at the same time convey to the Justices my grateful thanks for the cordial support I have uniformly received from them in the discharge of the duties of that office,—Your obedient servant,

Andrew R. Scoble.

C. E. Stanger Leathes, Esq.,
Clerk of the Peace."

The Clerk said the first business before the Bench was the election of a Chairman in the room of Mr. Scoble.

Mr. Alexander Brown said the Justices were aware that Mr. Scoble had gone home for only a few months; and he thought they would all agree with him that Mr. Scoble's services to the Bench had been so very distinguished that it was desirable to avoid taking any step which would prevent his reassuming the post of Chairman on his return to Bombay. He would therefore propose that instead of electing a permanent Chairman they should be content at every meeting to choose a gentleman to preside on that particular occasion. He begged to move "That the Hon'ble the Advocate General be requested to Act as the Chairman of the Bench until the next meeting of the Bench." (Applause.)

This proposition was seconded by the Hon'ble A. J. Hunter and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley accordingly took the chair.

THE FORM OF THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

Mr. J. L. Hynes requested the indulgence of the Chairman and the Bench in making a few remarks before further business was proceeded with. When the current year's Budget was under consideration he noticed that the form in which it was prepared might be improved, and that a very crude idea existed as to Budget system rules. This he mentioned to their highly respected Chairman, Mr. Scoble, who advised him to bring the subject before a special general meeting of the Justices. He accordingly framed a form for the Municipal Budget, and also one for the annual accounts in harmony with it; and added a series of rules having in view a systematic control over the expenditure, and a correct, full, and progressive classification of the annual receipts and charges, such as he believed to be contemplated by the Municipal Act. These documents he sent to the Clerk of the Peace on the 24th November last with a request that they might be submitted for the approval of the Bench. No notice whatever having been taken of this communication, and several meetings of the Justices having in the meantime been convened to discuss other matters, he again wrote to that gentleman about the middle of last month, mentioning his intention of leaving the country, and urging the early consideration of his papers that he might have an opportunity of replying to any objections which might be taken to his forms and rules. The only notice this further letter received was, that a clerk called upon him with his papers and shewed him a minute on them to the effect that their consideration might be deferred till January (last.) He was, however, otherwise given to understand, indeed it was promised, that his papers would be brought before the present meeting. It was but natural, he thought, that he should feel disappointed at this not having been done. It was not pleasant having one's banting burked in this manner, and without the satisfaction of knowing who was to blame for it. As he was to leave India by the next mail all he could now do was to leave the matter in the hands of the Bench. He had considered it a duty he owed to the Bench and to himself to make these remarks.

The Clerk explained that in the ordinary course of business the papers which Mr. Hynes referred to had been submitted to the Standing Committee; and he read the following endorsement (dated 28th Nov. 1866) which had been made upon them by Mr. Crawford:—"Mr. Maidment and I wish to have time to consider this, and we beg that the consideration of it may be postponed for a couple of months. There is no hurry, as the new forms will not be needed until next October. I was myself intending to propose an altered form of budget, and much of Mr. Hynes' proposal will doubtless fall in, though much more it is applicable only to the budget of a province controlled by a power far distant from it." There had been no intentional disregard of the opinions of Mr. Hynes; in fact the Municipal Commissioner had expressed his intention that the matter should be brought forward bye and bye.

Mr. Crawford said he had no objection to a special meeting.

THE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The Chairman said that according to the programme of business the Municipal Comisioner would now "bring forward for discussion the proposed Drainage Scheme for Bombay."

Mr. A. Crawford said he had hoped to be able to fulfil what the Chairman had just stated to have been his intention, but, as the Bench were aware, there had been a resolution of Government subsequently to the one which he had hoped indeed to be able to lay before this meeting a further and later resolution, by which the constitution of the Committee was entirely altered, and by which as he had reason to know certain modifications were made in the former resolution, which it was desirable the Bench should be in possession of before proceeding with a discussion of this question. He had not up to the present moment received the resolution he referred to, but he expected it hourly; and he was at all events authorised to state that there was such a communication on its way, and it was therefore but right and desirable that they should wait till it had been received. He therefore proposed that the discussion of this question should be postponed till a further communication had been received from Government.

Mr. James Taylor asked if the resolution which had appeared in the *Times of India* on Saturday had been communicated to the Bench.

Mr. Crawford said it had not been communicated to him, but that this might have arisen from a clerical error at the Secretariat. At all events the Bench might well await the receipt of the resolution which was now on its way.

The Hon'ble George Wingate said he did not wish to oppose the motion of the Municipal Commissioner, but that he thought it could hardly be correctly said that the error, if there was an error, was only a clerical one, for the resolution went the length of appointing a committee and re-opening the whole Drainage Question. If it was clearly understood that the Bench would have an opportunity of discussing the propriety or impropriety of the matter being referred again to a committee and of the whole question being re-opened and perhaps delayed for many months or it might be years to come, then he would not oppose the motion; but it was doubtful whether there would be that full opportunity and at an early date, he was not disposed to give his consent to it.

Mr. Crawford apprehended there was no doubt that the Bench would have the fullest opportunity of discussing the propriety of a fresh reference and everything connected with the Drainage Question. He only thought it would be well, before entering into the discussion of anything which had appeared in print, that they should await this further resolution from Government which he had no doubt would give some satisfaction.

Captain Henry enquired whether the resolution of which Mr. Crawford spoke, merely made an alteration in the members of the Committee, or whether the question was to be referred at all to a Committee under the new resolution.

Mr. Crawford: I am not aware, but we must not prejudge the resolution at any rate.

Mr. Foggo said he was not particularly acquainted with the standing orders of the Bench, and wished to know whether, if the Government resolution was received next week, the matter would not come on for discussion before the next quarterly meeting.

Mr. Crawford said they could adjourn till any date they chose.

The Clerk pointed out that the Chairman could call a special meeting at any time.

Mr. Hunter suggested that it might be better to avoid the necessity of calling a special meeting by simply adjourning the present to a particular day. He understood that the next meeting would be for the purpose of discussing the resolution which the Justices had not yet seen, and that this would embrace everything connected with the Drainage Question.

Mr. Crawford: Of course.

After some further talk, the resolution moved by Mr. Crawford (and which was seconded by the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy) was altered as follows and carried:—"That the discussion of the proposed Drainage Scheme for Bombay be adjourned till Wednesday the 18th inst."

PAYMENT OF VEHAR WATER RATES BY GOVERNMENT.

The next item of business in the programme was:—"The Municipal Commissioner to bring forward the question of water-rate to be paid by Government for past and future supply of Vehar water to its establishments."

Mr. Crawford said that after the Vehar Water was brought into Bombay, Government had connections laid on from time to time with the various public buildings and offices, without any arrangement whatever being made as to the terms on which the water was to be supplied. His predecessors appeared to have left it an open question. On the records he found traces of an intention from time to time to settle the matter, and he found one distinct resolution in which the Government was informed in terms that water laid on at certain public offices—as the Mint for instance—would be laid on at the public expense and charged for. He had also ascertained that the Mint Master was directed to budget for the supply annually, but nothing further appeared to have been done. He had all the water connections with Government offices &c. tabulated, and an estimate made of the amount of water consumed by them from the date of the connection up to December 1865; and he then addressed Government on the subject in the following terms:—

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

Sir,—I have the honour to address you on the subject of the arrears due by Government for Vehar Water supply, from the date of the opening of the Works up to the close of 1865; and also as to the terms on which the supply shall be continued for the current and future years.

2. My predecessors have never communicated with Government on the subject, but from time to time have laid on water, to various Government buildings, on the requisition of the officers requiring it, leaving the terms of supply to be settled at some future time. It therefore devolves upon me now to place the matter before Government in a very detailed form. Detail is the more necessary, because the amount already due is very considerable, whatever mode of calculation be adopted.

3. *First*, as to the mode of calculation to be adopted in respect of arrears for past years, Water rates are and have been assessed in various ways.

1*st*.—By rate per 1,000 gallons of water actually supplied as registered by a water meter.

2*nd*.—By a rate on the assessed rental (or annual valuation) of the building or property supplied.

3*rd*.—By a calculation of the discharge of water through the pipe of supply when running full bore for a certain time each day; the rate per 1,000 gallons being the same as in the first case.

Now, as to the first system, no meters have ever been sold for Government buildings.

As to the second system, the assessed rental cannot be ascertained, because Government never having paid house rate, its property has never been regularly assessed or valued for assessment purposes. Moreover, the adoption of this system in the case of the Dockyard, Gun Carriage, Mint, and other large works, would be absurd, and in the case of other buildings would be enormously expensive to Government.

The 3rd and last is the only system that will apply.

4. I have accordingly appended a Statement A, showing what water connections were made each year from the commencement of supply; the date of supply; the bore of pipe or ferule; the discharge of water in feet per minute through that pipe; the same per hour; the same per day of eight hours; and the number of gallons per hour (fractions discarded).

5. Now I take the last column as the basis of calculation, that is to say, I assume the daily consumption at each Government connection to have been equal to one hour's discharge of the pipe at full bore.

6. I further strike out 65 days in the year for Sundays and holidays; thus assuming that water was only supplied for 300 days each year. And, in calculating fractional parts of the year, it will be seen I have made a very liberal allowance in favour of Government.

7. I submit, that Government cannot but concede these figures as very favourable to itself, and that there can be no reasonable doubt that it has consumed far more water than is shown in the last column of this Return.

8. Up to the year 1863, the rate for water supplied by meter was (as sanctioned by Government) 8 annas per 1,000 gallons, and taking the quantities calculated on the system explained above, it would seem that a private company would have had to pay at least Rupees 14,49,249 for the water supplied to Government at the various pipes from date of opening the works up to 31st December 1865. In point of fact, Government consumes as much water as all the Railways and Spinning Companies put together.

9. But I do not forget that Government executed these works, and has contributed one-half the excess of cost over estimate and provided all the capital at a low rate of interest. It should therefore be charged at half the rate charged to private consumers Rs. 7,24,624.

10. But inasmuch as the Sailors' Home, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and Elphinstone College have considerable claims on the Municipality, and the water supplied to them may be calculated as above at about Rs. 25,500 since the supply was first made, I would propose to compromise the claim for arrears for Rs. 700,000.

11. Now as to the current and future years.

12. It is necessary in the first place to observe that the rate for supply through meter has been doubled from 8 annas to 1 rupee per 1,000 gallons.

13. Supplementary Statement B shows that no less than fourteen new connections have been made during the current year in Colaba to supply the troops with Vehar Water.

14. Only two other connections have been made during the year 1866; one of them to the Leper Hospital, the other to the Eye Infirmary.

15. My proposals for the current and future years are as follows:—

1*st*.—That Vehar Water shall be supplied by the Municipality free of all charge to the following buildings:—

(*a*) The European General Hospital, (*b*) The Sailors' Home, (*c*) The Elphinstone Institution, (*d*) The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, (*e*) The Eye Infirmary, (*f*) The Leper Hospital.

2*nd*.—That meters be at once affixed, at the expense of the Municipality, to all the other Government connections, and that the charge to Government be at one-third the rates payable by private consumers for supply through meter.

3*rd*.—That the charges for the whole current year be calculated on the meter readings for the last quarter (October to December.)

4*th*.—That the Commissioner shall each month forward a Statement of the meter reading and the amount due, calculated as above to the Accountant General, who shall at once credit the Municipality with that amount, in part payment of the annual instalment of Rs. 1,75,000 for the Vehar Water Works' debt.

5*th*.—These provisions to be subject to revision when the Vehar Water Works debt shall have been paid off.

16. It is unnecessary for me to point out the fairness of the above terms.

17. In conclusion I have only to state, that while the meter readings will afford valuable statistical information, that mode of supply will check the present great waste of water from Government connections, and thus indirectly benefit the public.—I have, &c.,

A. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner.

In forwarding this proposal to Government he (Mr. Crawford) stated that the approval of the Bench would be required to any compromise; and Government having consequently requested him to apply for that sanction the whole matter was brought before the standing committee and discussed, it being ultimately resolved that the rate payable by Government should be one-half of the rate payable by the public. The present meter readings in the buildings which he referred to showed an average consumption of from nine to ten million gallons per month, which would bring from Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 10,000 if consumed by private companies; and the monthly payment by Government would, under these circumstances, and if the rate was reduced to one-half, be about Rs. 5,000. There seemed to be some doubt on the part of Government as to whether they ought to pay water rates at all; but he thought this doubt must disappear when it was pointed out that this liability was distinctly admitted in several resolutions. A few years ago, when the Vehar water Works Bill was before Government, it was proposed that Government should not pay the rates, but this proposal was negatived, and in the Act of 1861 nothing was said about Government being exempted from payment. He had had legal opinion on the subject, and he thought that considering the great excess of the actual cost of the works over the estimate prepared by Government the Bench ought to press the claim to the utmost. Mr. Crawford moved that in respect of the water rates due up to 31st December Government be charged one-half of the town rate on the estimated consumption, and the total carried to the credit of the municipality in the Water Works account:—that from 1st February 1866, with regard to the present Government connections, the meter readings for January 1867 be taken as the basis of assessment and half the town rate be charged and the amount thereof capitalised and struck off the Vehar Water Works Department;—that with regard to future new connections one-half the town rate (by meter) be charged and credited monthly to the Vehar Water Works Department.

Mr. Taylor enquired what had become of the representation made to Government with the view of being relieved of the debt in connection with the Vehar water works.

Mr. Crawford said it had probably gone to the Government of India.

Captain Henry asked what rate of interest was payable on the debt to Government.

Mr. Crawford said simple interest was charged at the rate of four per cent.

Mr. Brown wished to be informed why the Just

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I did not consider I should be justified in doing more at yesterday's meeting of the Justices than mention the delay which had occurred in the disposal of my proposition relative to the budget and account forms. I was conscious that I was to some extent out of order in alluding to the subject at all, as the municipal accounts were not just then before the Bench, and I therefore refrained from explaining the necessity for rules and forms similar to those I had proposed. This I now purpose doing through your columns, if you will allow me. It is indeed the only means now open to me for ventilating the question.

Provision is duly made in the Municipal Accounts for the municipal accounts being kept according to rules and forms approved and passed at a special meeting of the Justices. No definite instructions have, however, been yet issued on this important point—my object was to supply this omission. Irregularities have been committed, there is reason to apprehend, in consequence of the absence of such rules, and perhaps the insolvent state to which the municipal fund has been reduced may justly be attributed to this cause. However energetically, and efficently, the other affairs of the municipality may be administered, it will, I think, be admitted that unless its accounts are kept, and regulated according to an approved system, and the responsibility for the expenditure of its funds made perfectly clear and undoubted, the inevitable result will be confusion and both barrassment.

The chief of the irregularities to which I would refer is the expenditure of funds on works and materials not provided for in the budget. Markets have been built for which there has been no assignment whatever. Permission to raise a loan is *not* an authority to spend the money thus raised. Neither does an assignment to a drainage fund under a special act empower the Commission to spend the assignment at his discretion. Have the instalments due to Government on account of the Vehar water works' debts been regularly paid, and if not, are the amounts thereof forthcoming in the cash balance as they ought to be under a correct system of account? If provision has been duly made in the budget for the purchase of portable steam engines, cast iron standards for lamps, water meters, railway trucks, watering and other carts, and stores and dead stock generally it has escaped my notice. The fact is that, the Municipal Commissioner has an present much more command over the municipal purse, than the local Governments have over the municipal funds.

With the view of providing a working balance the imposition of taxes half-yearly in advance was lately proposed, but I am glad to be able to say was not carried. It was unnecessary for the purpose as a financial arrangement, and had the measure been carried it would not, I firmly believe, unless the system of account of the municipality had been previously reformed, have effected the purpose intended. Any sum of money, however large, could (and would under the present administration) be spent, on Bombay. Until a working balance is proved in the budget—which can readily be done, the Commissioner will, I am convinced, and I am not alone in this opinion, never be otherwise than short of funds. The whole of the revenue of the municipality should never, as hitherto, be budgetted against including the balances. A good reserve to meet contingencies, and to afford a working balance should invariably be provided in preparing the budget and until this is done, and strict rules of account are passed and strictly enforced the municipal fund will not, I am convinced, be in either a safe or sound position.

9th April. J. L. HYNES.

CRETE.

(From the Levant Herald, March 13.)

SYRA, MARCH 4.

The *Arcadi* has just successfully achieved her first run to Crete. She left this on Saturday evening, the 2nd inst., for the cost of Sphakia, and returned to-day after having landed a full cargo of military stores and provisions, without being in any way molested by the Turkish cruisers. The day after tomorrow she is to make a second trip for the same distination.

MESSRS. OVEREND, GURNEY, AND Co.

(From the Home News, March 18.)

A MEETING of the creditors of this company, which had been convened by Mr. C. Oppenheim, their representative at the committee of supervision, was held at the London Tavern, on March 15, for the purpose of discussing various matters affecting their interests. There was a numerous attendance.

Mr. C. Oppenheim took the chair, and, in a lengthy address upon the affairs of the company, said:—I should remind you that this is the first meeting of the creditors of Overend, Gurney, and Co. since the stoppage. You have no doubt seen the statement which has been issued by the liquidators. I consider it a fair and honest one, and think we are all indebted to those gentlemen for the care and attention which they have bestowed upon the subject. It would be useless disguising from you the fact that many of the asset will take a long time to realise, and that serious sacrifices would rarely result from any forced realisation. The best opinion I can form is, that we may reasonably expect to obtain during this year a further dividend of 6s. in the pound, payable probably 2s. at once, and 4s. before the rising of the court about July or August. As regards the subsequent realisations from the assets, I am unable to speak with any confidence; so much depends upon the revival of confidence, which is now so thoroughly shaken, that it is almost impossible to realise securities of the class comprised in these assets. Nor can I go into details as to what the assets consist of. From the assets alone we cannot reckon with confidence as to the time within which our full claims can be liquidated.

I see no reason to doubt that the creditors will, by giving reasonable time, obtain payment of the whole amount of their claim of 20s. in the pound and interest.

Mr. Ford proposed, and Major-General Hargrave seconded, a resolution:—"That there should be an immediate call of £10."

Mr. H. L. Taylor suggested that it should be altered to the forth:—"In the opinion of this meeting," &c.

This was agreed to, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hopkins then submitted the following, which was seconded by Mr. Wilkinson, and carried:—"That in the opinion, of this meeting, creditors do insist upon payment of their claims in full, with interest."

The Chairman was cordially thanked for his exertions on behalf of the creditors, and for presiding. A question was raised as to the payment of certain expenses to which Mr. Oppenheim had been put, but the subject was postponed until a subsequent meeting.

On the afternoon of March 15, Vice-Chancellor Malins heard and decided in chambers two important applications in the winding-up matter of Overend and Gurney. The proceedings were not concluded till 5 o'clock. The first question was the payment of interest on the "calls" made in September. The Vice-Chancellor thought it would be most inequitable that one man should pay interest and another escape. Mr. Maynard, for the official liquidators, contended that as the articles of association gave interest the court would order interest. Mr. Linklater, for a number of shareholders, resisted the payment of interest. The court was to administer the law, and not to make it. He submitted that the court had not the power. The Vice-Chancellor said that for six months, when money was worth 10 per cent, the call had not been paid. He would adjourn the matter into court, as there was no appeal from the judge in chambers. The order for interest was made, and Mr. Linklater was to consider whether he would appeal to the Lords Justices. It was proposed by Mr. Harding, the official liquidator, that a further dividend of 2s. in the pound should be paid, and on about £4,000,000 it would take £450,000, and leave £50,000 in hand. His honour sanctioned a dividend of 2s. in the pound. The question of the payment of interest on calls of 5 per cent. will effect numerous winding-up matters.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

We take the annexed from the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

No further information as to the reported death of Dr. Livingstone was communicated to the members of the Royal Geographical Society at their meeting last night. Sir Roderick Murchison was not well, and could not take the chair. He sent a communication, however, which was read by Sir Henry Rawlinson (who presided) the effect of which is in some degree reassuring, in the absence of positive intelligence. Sir Roderick wrote:—"I beg the Fellows of the Society to recollect that in announcing the reported death of my dear and valued friend, Dr. Living-tone, I spoke of it as an event which required to be substantiated by better evidence than that of the nine men of Johanna in the Comoro Islands who brought the sad intelligence. I am informed by travellers who know those people well, that they are Mahometans, who, if they became disgusted with or intimidated by the ferocious Pagan natives on the borders of the Lake Nyassa, may have abandoned their chief, and having agreed upon the story they were to tell, would hold together firmly in maintaining its truth. There are also several parts of their narrative which seem to me to be difficult to understand; their being hidden in a wood, and yet their observation of the attack on Livingstone being so accurately described. Again, if, as the Johanna men state, they buried their leader, is it likely that they would in such a case not have brought away with them some relic to vouch for the truth of their story? Presuming that if hostile natives had killed Livingstone, they would have cared little for his notebooks; one of these alone, or even a look of his hair, would have been good auxiliary evidence. Further, when I recollect that many an African traveller who has returned safely to England has been reported to have been killed (usually by runaway natives, who had deserted him), I shall not abandon all hope until Dr. Kirk, the former devoted companion of Livingstone, and who has gone towards the scene of the alleged disaster, shall have satisfied himself that the calamity really occurred, and that philanthropists and geographers have lost the great traveller who had already won for himself imperishable renown. 'I have only to add that the more detailed account which Dr. Kirk had sent to me before the letter which appeared in the *Times* was written will, I apprehend, throw little new light upon the alleged murder, as it can be nothing more than a detailed account of the story as related by the Johanna men. The search into the truthfulness or otherwise of the account received must occupy some time." To this Sir H. Rawlinson added that he agreed with Sir R. Murchison in thinking that it was a very lame story as it stood at present, and that it ought not to be accepted without further verification. On the other hand, it was eight or nine months since the disaster was reported to have occurred, namely, in July last; and if it had not taken place he could not help thinking that they would have some telegram from Egypt contradicting the story. That was the dark side of the account. In the meantime they must have patience as to the result. If it should turn out, however, that poor Livingstone was no more, science would have sustained an irreparable injury, and every one of the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society would have lost a personal friend.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,—Although I felt it to be my duty to throw doubts upon the truth of the reported death of Dr. Livingstone so long as I was partially acquainted only with the tale told by his surviving followers and the opinions of the British authorities at Zanzibar, I deeply lament to state that having, through the kindness of Lord Stanley, been furnished with the despatches of Dr. Seward, the British political resident at that place, as well as with more detailed letters of Dr. Kirk, I can now scarcely cling to the hope that my dear friend should still be alive. These melancholy documents, illustrated by a sketch map of the region traversed, by which it will be seen that an important geographical discovery has been made, will be laid before the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, the 25th inst. In assigning another reason in addition to the grounds on which I doubted the veracity of the Johanna men on whose evidence alone the belief in the death of the illustrious traveller rests, I annex a letter received from the gallant seaman, G. D. Young, whose good conduct is well-known to all explorers of the Zambesi, and who served upwards of two years in the Pioneer under the orders of Livingstone.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

16, Belgrave-square, March 16.

P.S.—By the latest intelligence from Zanzibar, dated the 7th of January, I learn that Drs. Seward and Kirk had sailed in Her Majesty's ship Wasp for Quiloa to make inquiries and obtain any further evidence respecting the fate of Livingstone.

"Her Majesty's yacht *Osborne*, Portsmouth, March 13.

"Sir,—Having seen the very sad intelligence of the murder of Dr. Livingstone, I beg you will pardon the liberty I take in writing to you on the subject. First, I must inform you that I served upwards of two years in the Zambesi Expedition under Dr. Livingstone, being in charge of the Pioneer steamer under his orders, during which time I had a very good experience of Johanna men, having had 12 of them in the crew of the *Pioneer*; and, Sir, I can confidently assert that, at all times and under all circumstances, there was not the slightest dependence to be placed on them, more especially as far as the truth was concerned, added to which they were great thieves.

"I have, therefore, great reason to hope that their story respecting the murder of the Doctor will prove a mere fabrication, more especially if they brought nothing belonging to him, for they well know the value of books or papers, &c., which the Mazitu (Caffres) do not.—" I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant.

"G. D. YOUNG, Gunner, R. N.

"To Sir Roderick Murchison."

M. THIERS ON THE EMPEROR'S FOREIGN POLICY.

(From the Home News, March 18.)

M. THIERS having obtained the "right" of interpellation has delivered an extraordinary criticism upon the foreign policy of the French government, in the Legislative body. According to his views, French influence is visibly declining, and the traditional allies of the nation have fallen off one by one, thus completing its isolation and intensifying its weakness. In this state of things, he professed to believe that war would be more honourable than a scandalous and disasterous tranquillity. The aggregation of several states with Prussia, the consolidation of a horde of nationalities into a formidable unity, had created a new counterpoise to the weight of the position which France was supposed to hold in Europe. The orator was affected by the fear that his country was gradually moving down the incline which leads to political bankruptcy; and he hoped that the unlucky progress would be arrested by prompt action on the part of the executive to recover its lost prestige. "Therefore," he said, "I prefer the solemn storms of war to a morbid disquietude in which our strength and prosperity would be gradually extinguished." M. Rouher, on the part of the government, declared that France was willing and competent to uphold her rights, and check the ambition of her neighbours. Prussia was not to be feared, inasmuch as the full limit of her pretentious was thoroughly understood. As to the isolation of the Empire, it was nothing better than a rhetorical phantasm.

This reply must be taken, without prejudice, exactly for what it is worth. The diminution of French influence is a notable fact, and to no one is it more painfully obvious than to the Emperor and the knot of eclectic politicians by whom he is surrounded. One year ago the maintenance of peace depended upon the word of "order" which might be spoken at the Tuileries. It was never suspected that, silently, and steadily, there was rising up by the side of France a Power destined at one day to give if it wished the signal for convulsion, and to compete for that supremacy of intention which was supposed not to exist outside Paris. In the midst of disquietudes, not unmixed with humiliations, the ruler of the French people was taught by Prussia that it was possible to dispute his sway, and that whenever Europe dreamed again of plunging into war, it would be prudent before taking the initiative to consult certain authorities at Berlin. Nothing could reveal with greater force the suddenness of the Emperor's surprise at the appearance of his new rival, than the perturbet haste in which the reorganisation of the army is attemped to be carried out. Prussia, meanwhile, may be manufacturing new surprises. On the whole, M. Thiers is justified in announcing the decay of his country's influence.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE AT MYTILENE.

(From the Levant Herald, March 13.)

THE calamity in Cephalonia has been speedily followed by a still more terrible disaster at Mytilene, devastating more than half of that beautiful and prosperous island, and involving a sacrifice of life without precedent in Turkey since the tragedy of 1704. The following brief telegraphic announcement of the catastrophe, and of slight simultaneous shocks at the Dardanelles and Gallipoli, appeared in our Bulletin of Friday:—

SMYRNA, MARCH 8, 10 .M

Yesterday towards evening a terrible earthquake took place at Mytilene, lasting from 10 to 15 seconds. The half of the island has been destroyed, and there are great numbers of dead and wounded.

GALLIPOLI, 7TH MARCH, 6 P. M.

First slight shock of earthquake, lasted 7 seconds, direction from W. to E. Second shock stronger, lasted 15 sec., direction not noticed.

DARDANELLES, 7TH MARCH, 6 P. M.

Two strong shocks, from N. to S. The first lasted nearly 25 seconds, and was followed by other weaker undulatory shocks. No damage reported as yet. The same earthquake has also been felt at Adrianople.

Since then we have received the following detailed account of the disaster:—

MYTILENE, 9TH MARCH.

You will doubtless have received from other sources an account of the calamity which has befallen us, but as it is probable the details that may thus reach you may be fragmentary, and so far incomplete. I will try to throw into a more or less connected narrative what I have myself seen of the disaster, so far as I can in the midst of a still continuing panic which renders the attempt far from easy. My object, I frankly avow, is to excite public sympathy with the sufferers from this awful catastrophe, rather than merely to interest your readers.

On Thursday, the 6th, the weather had been close and unwholesomely hot;—but as this is generally the case with the south wind, which had been blowing for some time, nothing was thought of it,—at least of all was there any fear of what followed. Though volcanic, as is proved by the numerous hot springs, the island had not, during the present generation, been visited by earthquake: it was now, however, to have a terrible experience of the phenomenon. About 6 P.M, a sharp shock, lasting some 15 or 18 seconds, vibrated throughout the town, and, before the fact was well realised, was followed by a second, longer and much more violent. I happened at the moment to be down at the pier of the Austrian Lloyd's agency, and, nearly half a minute before the shock was felt on shore, saw the sea heave and foam out in the port as if a submarine explosion had taken place. Little time, however, was left for surprise. In much less time than I take to write it, the double thrill quivered through the town, and, reeling like drunken men whole blocks of solid stone houses collapsed as if they had been card-houses. The offices of the agency and nearly all the adjoining buildings, including the Custom-house, the Light-house office, and the large oil-mill, thus fell. Up in the town, entire streets similarly crumbled, burying their inhabitants by hundreds in the *debris*. The fine old castle, the cathedral, the governor's konak, the prison, the mosques, and believe all the Consular residences more or less yielded to the violence of the shock, and are for the most part mere heaps of ruins. The very soil(?) upon which the town was built has aggravated the disastrous effects of the calamity a hundredfold, both as regards the loss of and destruction of property.

The most complete ruin has fallen upon the lower part of the town, where the earth literally opened and swallowed a broad belt of buildings right up from the sea to the slope inland. At this point a permanent subsidence of the ground as taken place, and the sea has accordingly encroached far into what on Thursday afternoon was one of the busiest parts of Mytilene. In fact to sum up the disaster, more than half of our beautiful town—the prettiest and most lively perhaps in all the Levant—is a desert of ruins. The worst part of the calamity is of course the loss of life. As of gunpowder and a cast-iron shot, and two shots were fired from an Armstrong 7-inch rifled gun, with 22lbs. of gunpowder and a Palliser elongated chilled shot. The result of the firing proved that the resisting power of armour-plates manufactured on this principle is considerably greater than that of plates manufactured by the ordinary process. The experiments were conducted by Commander Arthur, in the presence of Rear-Admiral Astley C. Key, C. B., director-general of naval ordnance; Mr. E. J. Reed, the chief constructor of the navy; and several members of the Ordnance Committee.

yet we can only guess at the extent of this, but it is thought that from 800 to 1000 have perished, whilst as many more have been maimed and wounded in every way. Up till to-day, 120 bodies have, I hear, been dug out of the safer ruins, but how many may be buried under others which are too dangerous to be approached can only be surmised. Such of the houses as are still standing have all been abandoned, and the whole surviving population is now scattered over the hill-sides and amongst the gardens out-side the town,—a few of them under such covers as they have been able to improvise, and the rest bivouacking without shelter of any kind. Any attempt to describe the scenes would be useless. Heart-rending grief, panic, and confusion meet the eye on every side. Already the want of provisions is aggravating the distress, and only a speedy supply from Smyrna or the capital can avert great additional loss of life. One of the Austrian Lloyd's steamers and a French gunboat from Smyrna have landed a quantity of biscuit and some other stores, but in all not perhaps more than a day's food for the place. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Porte will at once send down tents, biscuit, and whatever other stores can be quickest got together.

But not the town of Mytilene alone has suffered from this great calamity: it has scattered ruin and death throughout the whole northern part of the island. Hardly a village has escaped, and not merely property but life has been destroyed in nearly the whole. Molivo has been all but entirely demolished, and several hundreds of its 6,000 or 7,000 inhabitants have, it is said, perished in the ruins. It is in fact no exaggertion to say that half the island has been laid waste, with a sacrifice of human life that may be reckoned by thousands. No such disaster has ever befallen Mytilene. By next week's steamer I shall try and send you what further details may be worth report, but in the meantime appeal warmly to public charity that the sufferings of these poor ruined and starving people may obtain speedy, if it be only slight, relief.

The following letter from another correspondent appeared in our Bulletin of Monday:—

"On Thursday about 6 p. m., two severe shocks of earthquake destroyed nearly all the towns and villages in our island, except two or three situated on the south coast. The number of killed is reckoned at about 4,000, but only a rough estimate can be made, as the shocks still continue, and people are afraid to approach the ruins under which the unhappy victims are buried. Here in this town, nearly the whole of the public buildings, hospitals, churches, &c., have been demolished, and public terror is yet at its height. During the first excitement, many threw themselves into the sea and endeavoured to swim to the vessels anchored in the port. The whole of the population is out upon the mountains and the neighbouring gardens and hill-sides, most of them without shelter and destitute of food for the calamity has destroyed the whole of the bakehouses, shops, flour and other provision stores in the town. Nearly every family has lost one or more of its members whilst the destruction of property is enormous and universal. To complete the catastrophe the survivors are in danger of perishing of hunger, and I am persuaded that unless the Government speedily sends supplies of food, hundreds if not thousands more will perish miserably."

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEMORANDA.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

THE appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Page to be deputy quartermaster-general in Australia seems to afford ground of complaint to some of the majors who have passed the college—not to speak of the the lieutenant colonels who have passed out of that institution. Lieutenant Colonel Page was not, we believe, a lieutenant colonel when the Staff Warrant was issued, and his only service on the staff was as aide-de-camp at home. There may be reasons for the selection and Lieutenant Colonel Page is, we hear, a good officer, but his appointment would make it appear that such Staff College men as Lieutenant Colonel Bowen, and others of his rank, are not considered eligible or as eligible, and, as we have said, the Staff College men have reason, *prima facie*, in their complaints.

Last week's *Gazette* stated that her Majesty had dispensed with the services of Captain Morgan, paymaster of the 43rd Regiment. We have authority to state that the dismissal of Captain Morgan had no reference whatever to pecuniary irregularities. From what we hear, the step taken was unusually harsh on the part of the authorities, and so totally unexpected that Captain Morgan was engaged at his duties at Portsmouth up to Saturday last, being unaware of the severe punishment hanging over him until the arrival of the official journal containing the notification. Captain Morgan is understood to have made accusations against another officer, which a court of inquiry held to be unfounded; but whether the perfect innocence of the accused is not incompatible with a *bona fides* on the part of the accuser, and the case seems one which requires revision on the part of the authorities if not that public investigation—a trial by his peers—which an officer has something like a right to claim before her Majesty's power of dismissal is exercised so arbitrarily as it seems to have been in the present instance.

By the death of General Cosmo Gordon the following promotions take place:—Lieutenant-General Sir John Clerke, Colonel of the 75th Foot, to be General; Major-General G. A. Malcolm, C. B., Colonel of the 105th Foot, to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel J. J. Bissett, C. B., Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Major-General.

Major-General George Colt Langley will retire from the post of Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Marine Forces on June 30 next, and will in all probability be succeeded by an officer who has had four years' experience in the office, and, therefore, eminently qualified to follow in the steps of General Langley. We allude to Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bryd'ges Rodney, who is serving as Assistant-Adjutant-General, who in his turn will very likely be replaced by Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. C. Williams, of the Marine Artillery, an officer of reputation, who has been wounded in the service.

We are informed that the services of the following officers, who for several years have been borne on the books of her Majesty's ship *Fisgard* for temporary service at Somerset-house, have been dispensed with, viz.:—Pay masters T. S. Heywood, T. C. J. Dryden, J. M. Jefferson, and H. J. Kelly. It is to be hoped that the public will be as efficiently served by the successors of those gentlemen as it formerly was, and that the saving effected will be real and not imaginary.

We understand that the "mess trap" system, after having been fairly tried for a series of years in naval messes, has been found to work not only unsatisfactorily but injuriously; and a high official has been heard to say that it is "wrong in principle." We may, therefore, presume that for the future, officers will return to the old-fashioned way of providing their own plate, glass, china, cutlery, and table-linen. This is rather a judicrous termination to Lord Clarence Paget's celebrated story about the liberality of Government in enabling gentlemen to proceed to sea unencumbered with any other property beyond a small portmanteau.

A few days ago a gratifying incident took place at the head-quarters of the First Surrey Rifles, the presentation of a regulation infantry sword to Major Nuttall, H. M. Bombay Staff Corps, who on his return from 20 years' service in India, had kindly undertaken the duties of adjutant to the corps, previous to the appointment of Captain Maunsell. Colonel Macdonald, having formed the corps into a hollow square, presented the sword in the name of the regiment, expressing to Major Nuttall the great gratification which his services had given to the corps, hoping that he might long live to wear the sword, and that he might soon again return from India and renew his acquaintance with the First Surrey. After the corps had presented arms, Major Nuttall returned thanks in a few heartfelt words, and with enthusiastic cheering led by Colonel Macdonald, the ceremony concluded.

A Parliamentary paper has just been published which contains a statistical abstract of the health of the navy for the year ending 30th of June, 1866. During the year the average force was 50,495, and the number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick list was 67,593, which is in the ratio of 1338·6 per 1000 of mean force—a slight increase as compared with that of the year preceding, but much below the average of the past 10 years. The average ratio of invaliding in the total force, taken for a period of 10 years, was 35·1 per 1000—the lowest proportion for 10 years past. The total number of deaths during the year was 555, of which 404 were the result of various forms of disease, and the remainder were caused by injuries, wounds, and drowning. The proportion was 10·5 per 1000 against 15·5 per 1000 for the average rate of the last 10 years. The death-rate from disease alone was only 8 per 1000. It is anticipated that even these reduced figures may show a still further diminution in future years, as the Contagious Diseases Act gets more fully into operation in the seaport towns.

Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, C. B., and the officers of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards have presented to Mr. William Loomes a very handsome silver tea service, as a mark of their respect and esteem on the occasion of his retirement from the regiment. Mr. Loomes has served upwards of 29 years, and during 20 years and 10 months as drum-major of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards.

Some experiments were made a few days ago in the upper part of Portsmouth harbour to test the resisting power of a new kind of armour-plate designed by Mr. Wilson, a manager, in the establishment of Messrs. Cammell and Co., of Sheffield. The plate, which is 12 feet long and 3 feet 11 inches wide, is composed of alternate layers of iron and steel, forming, by the process of welding, a homogeneous slab 7 inches in thickness. The plate was affixed to a firm and compact bulkhead, 42 inches in thickness, built up on board the *Tonnderer* for experimental trials of this kind. the battery being protected by another bulkhead at a distance of only 35 feet from the iron plate. The intervening space is not covered in, the deck of the vessel between the two bulkheads having been removed. Five shots were fired at the same part of the plate from the ordinary 68 pound smooth-bore service gun, with a charge of 14lbs.

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3	do.	2/0⅛ „
2	do.	2 „
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Do.	6	do 4
Do.	12	do. 5

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Bombay, 22nd March 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

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Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 5 per cent.	requiring twelve months'	notice of withdrawal
At 5	ditto,	nine ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six " ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on applicati n to the Manager.

Remittances may be telegraphed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. ROOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th April 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 92,59,400 (£925,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 46,29,700 (£462,970).
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 2,20,409 (£ 22,040).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borrodaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., Solicitor, Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHUEN LAW, of Messrs. Fraunkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALAUL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. KNOWLES, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.					
„	6	„	„	5	„
„	12	„	„	6	„

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £10,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.

SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).

WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D

Solicitors—MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

Agents— „ EWART, LATHAM & Co.

City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD)

Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

„ THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS now recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourableterms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.

Subscribed Capital.....£2,000,000 *Sterling*
Total Invested Funds upwards of £2,750,000
Annual Income upwards of.....£ 320,000.

Directors.

Charles William Curtis, Esq., Chairman.
Charles F. Devas, Esq., Deputy. Frederick H. Janson, Esq., Chairman
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., Henry Hulse Berens, Esq., M. P.
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq., John Martin, Esq.,
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq., Rowland Mitchell, Esq.,
James Goodson, Esq., M. P., James Morris, Esq.,
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart. Henry Norman, Esq.,